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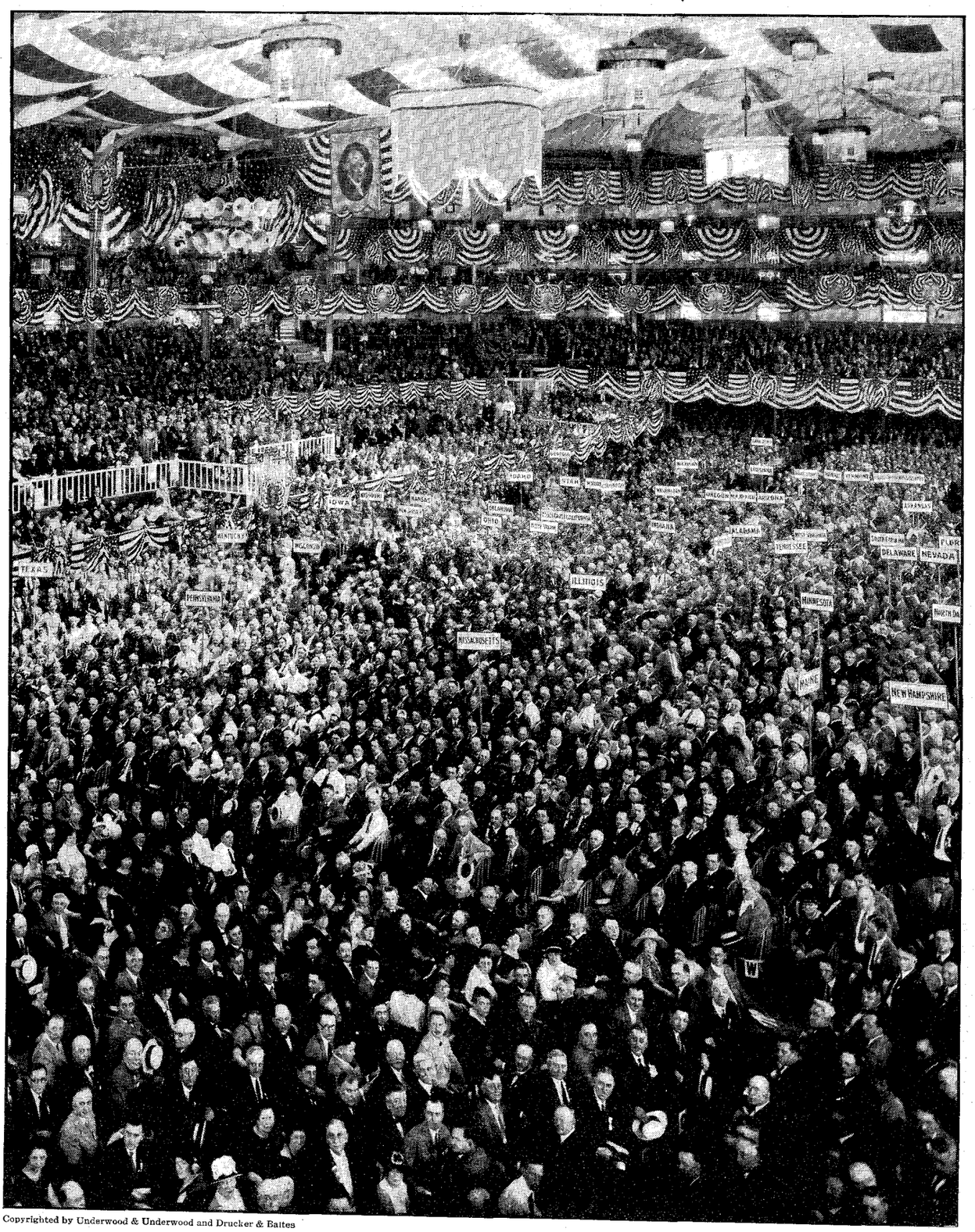

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THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION IN MADISON SQUARE GARDEN

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

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THE DEMOCRATIC LINE OF ATTACK

THE WAR-CRY for the embattled hosts of the Democracy in the great political fight that will rage from now till November 4 was clearly and loudly sounded in the National Convention. It rang through the steel rafters of the Garden and was greeted with shouts and cheers that rolled up through the opened roof and resounded through this editorial office, twenty floors above. Here is "a ringing call to the fray," cries the Democratic Chicago *Journal*, and here we may look for a clue to the Democratic strategy and to the kind of shot and shell that will be used by the party spellbinders and welkin-ringers. The keynote of the campaign was identical, with minor variations, in the speeches of Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi, and Senator Walsh of Montana, the temporary and permanent chairmen, and from day to day as the convention went on, speaker after speaker took up the same line of attack upon the Republican position until the tactics of the Democratic assault were clearly revealed.

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"PURGING CORRUPTION FROM THE PUBLIC SERVICE"

Is the chief Democratic purpose, according to Senator Pat Harrison, temporary Chairman of the 1924 convention.

Most of the Democratic press declare that this strategy has put the Republicans on the defensive from the start. The first hard blow has been struck in the cause of "common honesty," declares the Nashville *Tennessean*, and "it must be followed up. We must hold the offensive." "It is increasingly evident," remarks the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*, "that the Democratic leaders intend to make of Republican corruption the principal issue in the campaign, overshadowing all others." But this Virginia daily warns its party that a plan of attack must be supplemented by one of construction. "What have you besides honesty?" it says, is the question the country will ask the Democrats. The keynote, says the Dayton *News*, owned by ex-Governor James M. Cox, who ran against Harding in 1920, "is a martial cry for a housecleaning at Washington." "It shows the militancy of the Democracy, and its means of attack," continues *The News*, and it rallies the Democrats to the attack "against every line and sector of the Old Guard entrenchments." "Both Senator Harrison and Senator Walsh developed the same line of attack, but where Senator Harrison deployed over a wide front with fire and brimstone and stinkpots, Senator Walsh penetrated deeper with direct thrusts at exposed flanks," remarks the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. The keynoters, remarks the Boston *Globe*, "aimed at once for the most vulnerable point in the G. O. P. anatomy." To quote this Democratic journal further:

> "The investigations at Washington have sent an ex-Republican Cabinet member back to his New Mexico ranch in disgrace, and have compelled President Coolidge to accept the resignations of two members of his official family, Mr. Denby and Mr. Daugherty. Here is a generous supply of ammunition which the Democrats may be counted upon to explode with a deafening din during the next four months. How effective their aim is, we shall see next November."

But the Republican press, for the most part, answers the Democratic war-cry with derision. "Wow!" exclaims the Chicago *Tribune*, which gives further expression to its emotions in the following words: "Again we see the Democratic St. George in a tin helmet and a charger from the livery stable transfixing the dragon corruption emerging from the foul cave of Republicanism. We could hardly believe, if Senator Pat hadn't dragged it forth, that the good old view-with-alarm-purge-the-Augean-stables line of party broadside survived even in Mississippi. To turn from the Republican keynote to Senator Pat's is to escape from a session of the chamber of commerce and go to a revival of Pain's fireworks, the burning of Rome." "If the Democratic party can not present any better line of battle than that which Pat Harrison drew up, it is in a bad way," avers the New York *Sun*. This Mississippi Senator is "far more at home in the Senate when the mud guns of partizanship are belching than when he faces a great national convention," remarks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, an independent paper with strong Republican sympathies, which deplores the prospect of a campaign in which "invective will take the place of Democratic reasoning and denunciation the place of discussion."

The purpose of the Democrats was revealed in the keynote attack delivered by Senator Byron Patton Harrison of Mississippi, or, as he prefers to call himself, Pat Harrison. His very first words dedicated his party to purging corruption from the public service. He asserted that the Republicans were not repudiating the "disgraced public officials," that "to-day Fall goes unmolested on his ranch in New Mexico; Daugherty sat with Presidential approval at the convention at Cleveland, and Daugherty's attorney was chairman of the committee created to oil the steam-roller of the worst boss-ridden convention of a generation." Later on Senator Harrison declared that "the

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least the American people expect of their public servants is common honesty." The Republican Administration, he continued, "came into office looking for gold":

"From Cabinet head to Republican Representatives in Congress, like a plague, the disease spread. It became epidemic, and while the world looked on the great physician of this Administration in sullen silence refused to prescribe a remedy or attempt a cure. Gallant soldiers, who never flinched in battle or cowed in action, who, like madmen, threw themselves into the jaws of death for the glory of their country, were robbed; widows' mites and orphans' pittances were stolen; seats in the United States Senate placed upon the auction block and sold like merchandise; natural resources secretly squandered; courts of the land mocked; Congressional committees defied; and the scales of justice tipped by the weight of gold."

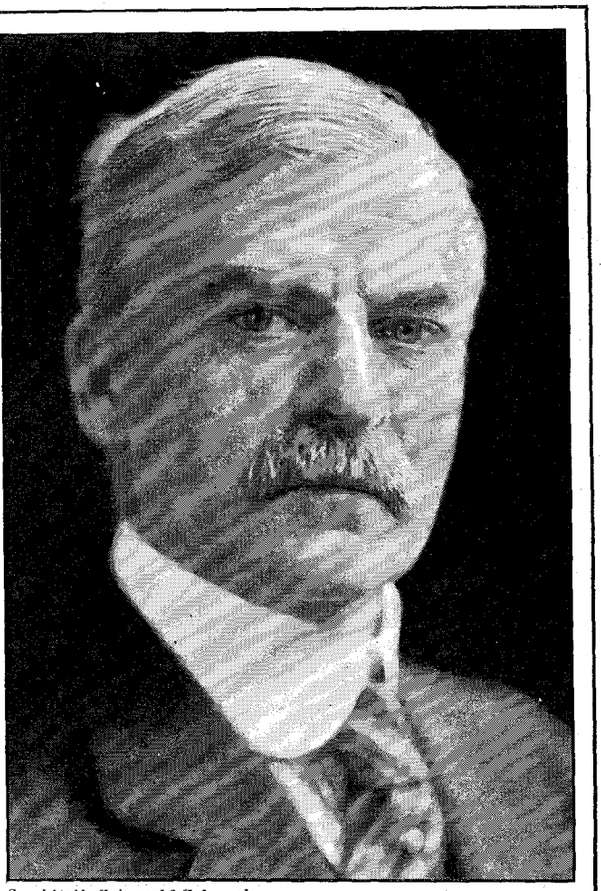
"Instead of applauding the investigators" looking into these matters, the Administration, according to the Democratic orator, "made war upon the investigation." But it was the investigation "that sent Albert Fall to Three Rivers a disgraced man and a proven criminal," that compelled Secretary Denby's retirement, drove Daugherty out of office, and revealed "sickening scandals in the Veterans' Bureau"—"in this dark drama the American people know and prefer the highly patriotic and cleansing work of Thomas J. Walsh to the foul infamy and thievery of Albert B. Fall."

"In the guarded orchards of this Administration the golden apples of special privilege have been gathered by the favored few;" this, according to Senator Harrison, is shown not only in the administration but in the enactment of laws. The champions of the Republican Administration's tax proposal are said to "believe that prosperity should come from the crumbs that fall from the tables of the rich; that if you legislate solely to make the well-to-do prosperous, their prosperity will seep through upon those below." But "the Democratic plan for reducing all taxes, but reducing them equitably on the theory of ability to pay, will result in the releasing of more money for investments in productive enterprises than would have the Mellon plan." To be specific, "out of the total of 3,585,985 income taxpayers in America, 3,580,585 will receive a greater reduction in the Democratic plan than they would have received under the Mellon plan." Senator Harrison is willing to accept this as a campaign issue:

"The Republican nominee in reluctantly signing the measure declared for its immediate reform. What does he mean by reform? Does he propose to change the law by transferring the burdens carried by 5,400 whose backs are broad to the three and one-half millions whose backs are bowed? Does he propose to make up the reduction on the 5,400 favored few by resurrecting the many nuisance taxes on the unfavored many? Is that his challenge? Then we accept it."

The Republican Fordney-McCumber tariff law was assailed by Senator Harrison as reeking "with special favors" and placing a "$4,000,000,000 additional burden upon the American masses." After denouncing the Republican tariff policy, the Mississippi Senator proceeded to argue that the Republicans deserved little credit for what they claim as their accomplishments. The Disarmament Conference, we are told, was held, "not because of a Republican Administration but in spite of the Republican Administration. It was first suggested by a Democrat and urged by Democrats." Reductions in Government appropriations are said to be not due to any Republican reform but to "flow from a readjustment of abnormal conditions occasioned by the war," while the budget was urged long ago "at the instance of a Democratic President." The Republican Administration is attacked for failing to solve domestic problems. "Starving herds, rotting grain, and rusting spindles have not stirred the sleeping spirit or warmed the chilly coolness of the President." And when it comes to foreign policies, we are told that the difference between that of Wilson and that of the present Administration "is the difference between a keynote and a keyhole policy of statesmanship." Oil is said to have "been the inspiration of this Administration's foreign as well as domestic policy." "Show this Administration an oil-well and it will show you a foreign policy." The tragedy of the leadership of the Republicans in the field of foreign relations, said this Democratic spokesman, is that "they wrecked our plan and offered nothing instead." In summing up, the Senator made these promises for his party:

"We will wipe from its escutcheon the stains of this Administration. We will restore dignity and integrity in public service. We will remove the scars of normalcy and revive prosperity. We will recover and conserve our national resources. We will drive every rascal from high position and see to it that self-confessed and high criminals who now run at large unafraid shall not go further unwhipt of punishment."



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"THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS IMPOTENT"

Because of its record and the dissensions in its ranks, says Senator Thos. J. Walsh, permanent Chairman of the Democratic convention.

The selection of Senator Thomas F. Walsh of Montana, chief prosecutor of the oil-lease scandals, to be permanent chairman of the New York convention was in itself another proof of the Democratic desire to make these scandals the paramount campaign issue. He denounced in particular what he called "palliation" of the scandals in high Republican circles—"What clarion voice has been raised from any high official quarter against Forbes, the despoiler of the disabled veteran, or Fall, who bartered away an all-important element of the national defense under circumstances he dare not tell lest he confess criminality?"

"It is in this easy tolerance of turpitude in public office that the real peril to free government lies rather than in its casual occurrence," declared the Senator, and "if notwithstanding what has transpired, the party now in power in the nation is continued in control by the choice of the people of the United States, apparent or real, what judgment must be passed upon them by the world?"

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Senator Walsh finds "an exquisite harmony between the policy of isolation and of a protective tariff" as "exemplified in the act of 1922." While our private citizens have responded to Europe's call for assistance and advice, "the Government of the United States must do nothing lest the irreconcilables disrupt the Republican party." "For the harmony thus secured and the prosperity enjoyed by the tariff beneficiaries, the farmers of the Northwest have paid until bankruptcy among them is general." "The tremendous reduction in the purchasing power of the farm population," said the Senator, "is already reflected in increased unemployment in most of the leading industries." But—

"In the face of an impending national calamity the Republican party is impotent.

"It has no remedy, it offers no relief from the paralysis that afflicts agriculture, threatening every form of industry. Moreover, it finds itself plagued with Representatives in both Houses of Congress, representative of current thought among their constituencies, holding views so radically antagonistic to those of the dominant faction in the party as to preclude the possibility of uniting on any program of legislation."

"IF THAT'S ALL YOU'VE GOT—"

—Sykes in the New York *Evening Post.*

In short, continued the Montana Senator, calling attention to the Republican failure to back up the President's vetoes, the stories of dissension among Republican campaign managers, and the La Follette movement, "the Republican party has ceased to be an organization through which the business of the country can be carried on."

Senator Walsh was as willing as Senator Harrison to meet the Republicans on the tax issue:

"The two schemes of tax-reduction afford an illuminating answer to the intimation often carried in the inquiry as to the difference between the Republican and Democratic party. Each accomplished substantially the same reduction. Each released for investment in productive enterprises approximately the same amount of capital. But the plan of the President and his Secretary gave the greatest relief relatively to the few overrich, the Democratic plan to the many of small or moderate means. And this in strict accord with the principle of the income tax that those should pay most who have the most with which to pay."

Turning again to the Democratic press, we find the Louisville *Courier-Journal* praising especially the speech of Senator Walsh as "a strong presentation of the Democratic case." In the same Kentucky city *The Times* echoes this praise, calls Senator Harrison's speech "a good old rabble rouser," and warns its party that to deserve endorsement in November it must "offer the country constructive plans for the improvement of conditions." Senator Walsh's excoriation of the Republican party "would not be shamed by comparison with Burke's impeachment of Warren Hastings," thinks the New Orleans *Times-Picayune.* The two keynotes, remarks the Raleigh *News and Observer*, "mercilessly exposed the portions of the Republican record that are especially vulnerable." The arraignment of the Republican party, thinks the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, is "keen, fair, clear and unanswerable"; and the Mobile *Register* echoes this view. Senator Pat Harrison, remarks the Montgomery *Advertiser*, "knows how to stir the boys to frenzy and get the vote out." While the Mississippi Senator's "exuberant oratory and general denunciation of the evils of the other party were to the liking of the 'unterrified Democracy,'" remarks the Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, "Senator Walsh was the austere and logical accuser of wrongdoers," and when he touched on domestic matters he was "so non-partizan that Norris and Borah could have applauded every word he said. "In fact," concludes this Tennessee daily, "he has pointed the way to victory." Another term for President Coolidge, declares the Chicago *Journal*, would mean "four years' stalemate between Congress and President," because "he would enter the White House with Congress in flat rebellion against his leadership." The clarion call to the country "to put a man in the White House who will bring the nation back 'to duty and high resolve,'" says the Buffalo *Courier*, "is one which only the Democratic party this year can sound." The Harrison speech, says the Buffalo *Times*, was "an indictment of corruption and a rebuke to apathy and isolation in our international relationships"; and the Walsh address was "an appeal to the noblest qualities of the American people." Of one point in Senator Harrison's speech *The Record* says:

"Senator Harrison has given us the gospel of the party of special privilege, and laid his finger upon the most marked line of cleavage between Republicanism and Democracy. Both parties wish to foster the well-being of the people, but by different methods.

"The Republican doctrine necessitates the distribution of legislative benefits to the few with the idea that what they can not assimilate will revert to the many. The Democrats propose to reverse the process and serve the people first."

Another influential Democratic daily, the New York *World*, thinks Senator Harrison's keynote unlikely to appeal to the independent voter who is essential to either party's success. Says *The World:*

"Party allegiances were never so uncertain; the body of independents was never so great; its power to determine the result was never so decisive. The independent is prepared to believe that the party in power has been extraordinarily corrupt. He is not prepared to believe that all the virtues are in the Democrats and all the vices in the Republicans. He discounts that sort of thing as bunk."

When we turn from the Democrats to their Republican opponents who must withstand the assaults led by political generalissimos like Senators Harrison and Walsh, we find few manifestations of alarm among Republican editors. An independent paper of Republican tendencies, the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*, admits that the Democrats "have legitimate campaign ammunition" in the oil scandals, "and they will use it to the best of their ability." Similarly the Columbus *Ohio State Journal* admits that "what Senator Harrison said about corruption which has disfigured the recent Republican record was founded on fact, tho naturally it lost nothing in the telling, and so was what he said about the tendency toward materialism in the conservative party, the disposition to elevate property interests above ideals. There is no blinking of facts." But where the Democratic orator wandered farthest from the truth, this paper adds, "was in his endeavor to make it appear that President Coolidge must bear a great share of the responsibility for the wrongdoing that went on and for the low standards

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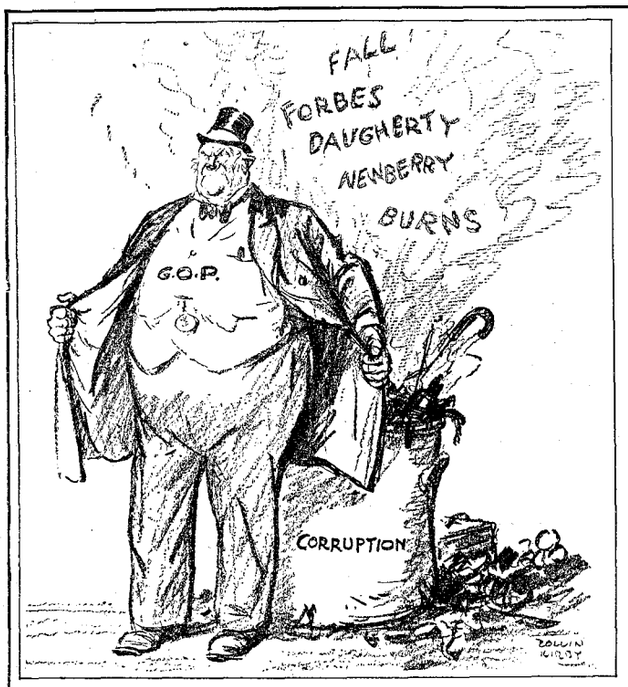
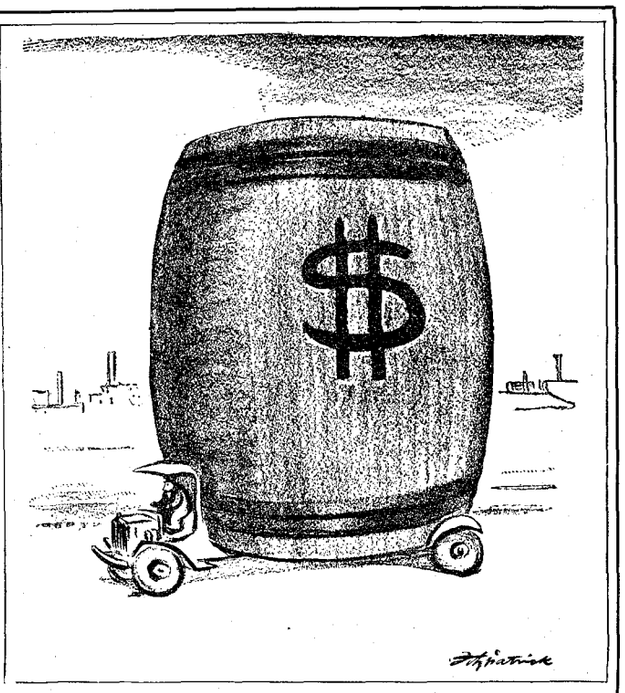


TRYING TO HIDE IT

—Kirby in the New York *World.*



THE COOLIDGE BAND WAGON STARTS OUT

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch.*

DEMOCRATIC ATTACKS ON THE G. O. P.

which for a time disgraced some departments of the Government." The Kansas City *Star* (Ind.), which once followed Roosevelt, but is now generally found on the Republican side in national politics, admits that Senator Harrison made a powerful attack on the tariff:

"The favors that it extends to the East, the discrimination that it imposes on the farmer, together with a lack of constructive policy until recently, toward helping to rehabilitate European markets on which our agricultural prosperity largely depends—these are true indictments. But less convincing is the attack on the Mellon plan of taxation, characterized as a scheme to help the rich. Whereas the tariff does keep up the cost of living, as charged, so also do the high surtaxes in the new tax law which the Senator claims as a Democratic measure."

But a number of Republican papers find it most difficult to treat the Harrison keynoting seriously. Why, exclaims the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "what was supposed to be a discussion of great issues turns out to be an eruption of mud!" And while this paper regards Senator Walsh's speech as much more worthy and dignified, it considers it hardly fair of the Montana Senator to omit mention of the smallness of the circle of the suspected and of "President Coolidge's quickly exprest determination to see that justice is done in the courts." A similar characterization of the two speeches is made by the Manchester *Union*, which repeatedly calls attention to their common vagueness in stating the issues of the campaign. The Kansas City *Journal-Post's* word for the Harrison keynote is "hysteria." The Springfield *Union* can find nothing new or definite in the Democratic keynoting. The New York *Sun* tells Mr. Harrison that his description of corruption in the Republican Administration is "nonsense":

"The sins of the individual can not be visited upon the heads of an Administration which has cleaned house with the stiffest of brooms. They can not be laid at the door of a party, for more of the oil money went into Democratic pockets than into Republican."

"If the Democratic spellbinders speak the truth," says the Los Angeles *Times*, "President Coolidge is in collusion with corruptionists, but their statements are not supported by evidence, and, lacking that confirmation, the people will have vastly more confidence in the sincerity and integrity of the President than in that of his traducers." The Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* observes that "the fact that the legal machinery has been set in motion, indictments have been secured in some cases, and all are to be prest to jury trial as expeditiously as can be done, was not mentioned" in the Democratic keynote speeches. And the Minneapolis *Journal* and Wichita *Beacon* hint that Mr. Harrison's denunciation of the corruptive influence of oil might just as well apply to certain prominent Democrats as to the Republicans.

In Minnesota, the Minneapolis *Tribune* is naturally interested in Senator Walsh's description of the terrible things that have been happening to the farmers of the Northwest since the Republicans have been in power. And it observes:

"The farmers of most of the States which Senator Walsh included in his black category have not for the last eight years indicated by their votes that they have any confidence in the Democratic party as a political agency competent to pull them out of their troubles and set them on firmer economic ground."

Independent papers are naturally inclined to accept partizan documents with reservations. Thus the New York *Journal of Commerce*, while welcoming "the encouraging absence of red or ultra radical thought" in the Democratic keynotes, complains of their "vagueness and uncertainty." "The sounding of the keynote may be called loud rather than clear," remarks the Springfield *Republican;* and another influential independent journal, the Newark *Evening News*, thinks that "even the most ardent partizan with a will to believe" will have to take parts of Senator Harrison's impassioned denunciation "with a grin." While admitting that the Republican party is vulnerable at many points, *The News* goes on to say:

"On the economic side the Harrison speech is buncombe and claptrap.

"When Senator Harrison says the Administration proposed increasing taxes on 3,580,585 income taxpayers to reduce taxes on 5,400 others, he has his tongue in his cheek. Not a single taxpayer but would have had a lower tax bill under the Mellon plan, and Harrison knows it. It would in time have made for lower living costs; Harrison does not admit it."

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SIZING UP THE REPUBLICAN "NEW GUARD"

A "NEW GUARD" takes over the control of the Republican party and, so to speak, is at once paraded before the critical gaze of press reviewers, who ever since the Cleveland convention have been trying to explain the true significance of the change in Republican leadership. A Massachusetts man, unknown to the country four years ago, is in complete charge of the party machinery, while the senatorial group which controlled in 1920, was quite out of the picture at Cleveland. "The old pilots have been dropt, there is a new captain at the helm, a new crew aboard," as one writer puts it. Who could have believed, asks the Kansas City *Star*, "that there could have been such a complete transfer of power since the death of President Harding?" Seldom, says the New York *Sun*, has the disappearance of former leaders been so striking. If the change is permanent, we read in the Boston *Christian Science Monitor*, it may mean a new epoch for Republicanism, "it may set under way the revolution by more peaceable means that Theodore Roosevelt twelve years ago tried violently and unsuccessfully to accomplish." Samuel Blythe, one of our most experienced interpreters of political events, sees President Coolidge trying "to reshape and remodel the obsolete Republicanism of the Old Guard into a new, fresher and timelier Republicanism."

The ditching of the Old Guard in the Republican party pleases a Western Republican paper like the Topeka *State Journal*. In its opinion, "the new Republicanism has the backing of the rank and file." The new leaders, says the Chicago *Daily News*, independent but more inclined to support Republican than Democratic tickets, "are either business men who attack their tasks in straightforward fashion, or young public servants who have a foundation of character, ability and faith on which to build." Other Republican papers feel that popular sentiment approves taking the reins of party control from the Senatorial group who dominated the 1920 campaign. Republican editors are not worrying much about suggestions that the handling of the Vice-Presidency in Cleveland showed inexperience or incapacity on the part of the new leaders. National Chairman Butler's "preconvention work of organization indicates no lack of capacity to direct a winning campaign," the Chicago *Evening Post* (Rep.) remarks. In fact, says the Springfield *Union*, in the State of Coolidge and Butler, the new campaign manager's skill and efficiency "may well be a terrifying thing for the Democrats to contemplate." And the Philadelphia *Inquirer* laughs at the Democratic editors who say that the Old Guard which was ousted at Cleveland, "these old-timers brought up in the school of Mark Hanna, Boies Penrose, Henry Cabot Lodge, and the late Murray Crane, will sulk in their tents and 'let the other fellows do the work,' and that their resentment will carry them far. Nothing in that whatever. The old-school leader is a firm believer in regularity."

But even a Republican paper like the New York *Sun* and the friendly Cincinnati *Inquirer* admit that there was a certain amount of friction and maladjustment at Cleveland. We are reminded by J. G. Hayden of the Detroit *News* that in Cleveland Mr. Butler antagonized the Harding crowd, "the so-called National Committee crowd," and the Senate group. Then these factions combined "to beat Mr. Butler to a frazzle in the Vice-Presidential contest," electing first Lowden and then Dawes instead of the candidates successively put up by the new organization leaders. Experienced political writers like Frank R. Kent and John W. Owens of the Baltimore *Sun*, W. W. Jermane of the Seattle *Times*, Henry Suydam of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and E. E. Britton of the Raleigh *News and Observer*, say that Mr. Butler made a mess of things at Cleveland. Then came the story in a Washington paper that a member of the President's official family was about to resign and that there was a serious feud between Secretary Slemp and Chairman Butler. There were various White House conferences and an announcement that an advisory committee would play a more or less important rôle in helping Chairman Butler to manage the campaign. Mr. Butler, Mr. Slemp and others issued statements declaring that all was harmonious. But the Democratic Richmond *Times-Dispatch* concludes that things are far from harmonious in the G. O. P. ranks, "that with two groups within his own party fighting each other, and with the menace of a Fall, Daugherty and Forbes hanging over both, it looks like a dark future for Mr. Coolidge." Or as the Knoxville *Sentinel* sums it up, "Mr. Coolidge has been in the White House less than a year, and he has estranged or driven away from him practically every leader of his party and angered every element of it as represented by these leaders." Writing in the New York *American*, Mr. George W. Hinman explains that the dictatorial policy of Butler "caused revolt among Eastern delegates. Among Western delegates he caused worse than a revolt; he has caused what is likely to prove a long and serious estrangement."

Not only do the Democratic papers emphasize Republican discords, but some of them are inclined to wonder whether there has been any real change in the party leadership. "The great revolution and uplift through the Coolidge influence," appears to the Philadelphia *Record* to be "purely imaginary" in view of the placing of veteran Old Guardsmen on the new executive committee of the Republican national committee. The Raleigh *News and Observer* thinks that the "ditching" of the Old Guard, including Henry Cabot Lodge, was simply done to camouflage the fact that the convention was "one of the most reactionary political gatherings ever held in America." An independent paper which supports the present Administration but was one of the leading followers of Theodore Roosevelt as a Progressive, the Kansas City *Star*, admits that the Republican party is still thoroughly conservative—"but it is the conservatism of Coolidge and his advisers. It is not the defiant standpatism of the days of Mark Hanna."

Many writers have tried to discover the essential difference between the view-points of the Old and the New Guard of the Republican party. It seems to the Newark *News* (Ind.) that the new conservatism represented by Coolidge, Butler and Dawes, represents "a very great many people who are in business in all shades and senses and who want to go back to old-fashioned honest economics." There is a wide-spread belief "that Coolidge will not open the house for the plunderbund the way Harding did, but will adhere to a middle-ground conservatism which perhaps might be called sound business." Writing in the Baltimore *Sun*, Mr. H. L. Mencken explains that what has happened to the Republican party is the transfer of control from professional politicians to business men who are political amateurs. The same idea is advanced by *The New Republic*. In its opinion the nomination of Coolidge commits the party to "a much more explicit and extensive support of big business as distinguished from small business and of industry as distinguished from agriculture than has ever been accepted in the past." "The advocates of the divine right of industry have become the most aggressive self-confident and articulate faction among the Republicans"—

> "They are by way of assuming the management of the party and dictating its policy. They have not completely succeeded, but with Coolidge as candidate, with Butler as boss, with Mellon as economic and spiritual adviser, and with papers like the New York and Chicago *Tribunes*, the Philadelphia *Ledger*, the New York *Sun* and the Boston *Transcript* as an enthusiastic chorus, they can for the present make the Republican party smell like a Chamber of Commerce. . . .
>
> "The increasing domination of the party by a business man's bloc is not the expression of an accidental or ephemeral fact. It is the political result of the victorious industrialism of American life, of the emerging class-consciousness of the business man, of his prodigious material resources, of his conviction of his own importance, and of the comparative impotence and poverty of his predecessor, the traditional lawyer-politician."

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RACING THE SUN FROM SEA TO SEA

THE BELT-BUCKLE OF THE WORLD, remarked the San Francisco correspondent of The Associated Press on June 24, was pulled up a few more notches by Lieut. Russell L. Maughan, of Logan, Utah, and the Army Air Service, when he landed there after spanning the North American continent in less than a day. To be exact, the officer's flying time, from New York to San Francisco, 2,680 miles, was 18 hours and 26 minutes. "His daylight 'hop' across the United States proves practicable what had been previously but the dream and speculation of the enthusiast," observes the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. What Lieutenant Maughan did virtually between sunrise and sunset (for he left at 2:59:30, A. M. Eastern Standard Time, and arrived at 9:47:15, P. M. Pacific Time), reminds *The Nation* (New York) "that Lewis and Clark, who first crossed the continent, were two years and four months in reaching the Pacific." Maughan actually arrived eighteen minutes ahead of of his schedule.

P. & A. photograph

"THE THIRD TIME IS THE CHARM"

Said Lieut. Russell L. Maughan, just before "hopping off" at Mitchel Field, Long Island, on his third attempt to cross the continent between daylight and dark. Lieutenant Maughan's two previous attempts were made last year. Mechanical defects—an oil leak and a small motor ailment—compelled him to abandon the flights when more than half-way across the country.

This officer, despite his seven years' flying experience, was "air sick" a couple of dozen times during his flight, which was made at the average speed of 156.20 miles per hour, according to the figures of the New York *Times*. This makes his feat all the more remarkable, in the opinion of the Seattle *Times;* "to drive an airplane at terrific speed for almost twenty hours, with only the briefest respites at fueling stations, shows unusual stamina and determination." In fact, points out the Portland *Oregonian*, "Maughan's flight was a momentous feat from any one of several view-points. There was his speed, and the fact that his engine worked perfectly—an augury of the day when aviation will be standardized as are other forms of transportation." "A great motor and a great spirit were the two essentials," agrees the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*. As the New York *Times* points out:

"Engines and fuselages and wings can be standardized, but the man who drives a plane at high speed from the Atlantic to the Pacific for eighteen and a half hours, and who knows exactly what he is about every minute and mile of the way, is a rarely complex and efficient organization. Nature produces few such men.

"There had never been a moment in the 2,680 miles of flying when the tension of his nervous forces could be relaxed. All through those long hours, as forests and plains and rivers and cities sped by on the earth beneath him, and as he rose high over mountain-chains where disaster would threaten if the motor went wrong, its deafening roar was unceasing.

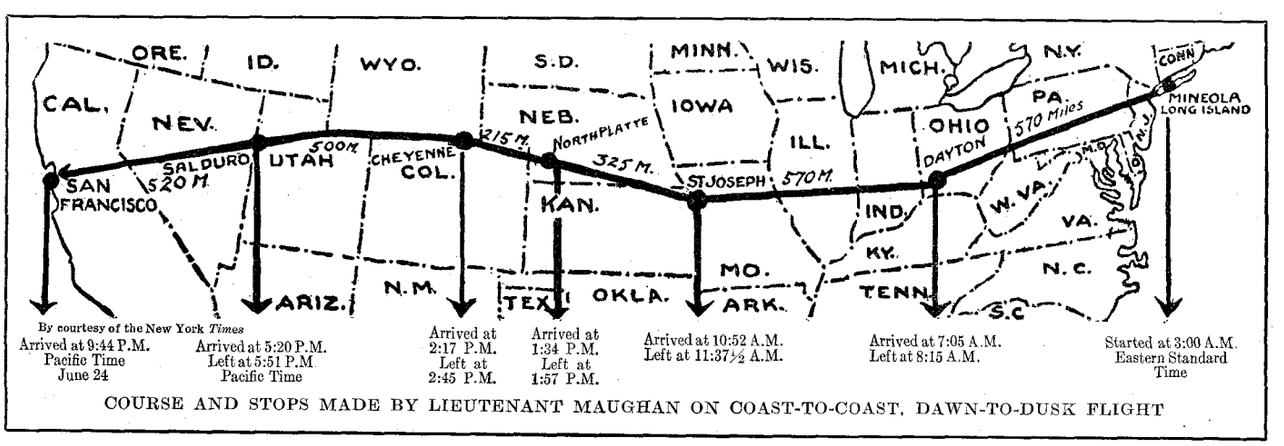
"It was a great achievement, and there is heroic stuff in Maughan. General Patrick, his chief, was right when he said in the telegram of jubilation: 'You have brought prestige to yourself, the Army Air Service and to America.'"

Another message which Lieutenant Maughan's two children will read with pride when they grow up, follows:

"I am glad to extend to you my cordial congratulations. Your flight is an achievement of which every American is proud, and marks a real advance in practical aviation. CALVIN COOLIDGE."

The dawn-to-dusk flight was not merely a spectacular "stunt," we are told. It was made to demonstrate what can be done by the Army and Navy in a day should it ever become necessary to concentrate an aerial force at any given point in the United States. Therefore, believes the San Francisco *Bulletin*, "Lieutenant Maughan's achievement becomes a factor in the world problem of agreeing upon armament limitation; it materially changes the significance of the Five-Power Naval Treaty. A ratio for the air becomes as important as one for the sea."

The airplane that Maughan flew, we are informed by the Boston *Transcript*, is a post-war product. It is a Curtiss pursuit machine, equipped with a 375-horse-power engine and a duralumin propeller, which is said to be much more efficient than the laminated wood sort. But the personal element is constantly strest in editorials from all parts of the country. "It is the Maughan spirit that will make the use of airplanes as common as the present use of motor-cars," confidently predicts the Los Angeles *Times*, while the San Francisco *Chronicle* hopes Lieutenant Maughan's feat "will prompt the American nation to turn more attention toward the development of aviation, to the end that our aerial equipment will rival the world's."



COURSE AND STOPS MADE BY LIEUTENANT MAUGHAN ON COAST-TO-COAST, DAWN-TO-DUSK FLIGHT

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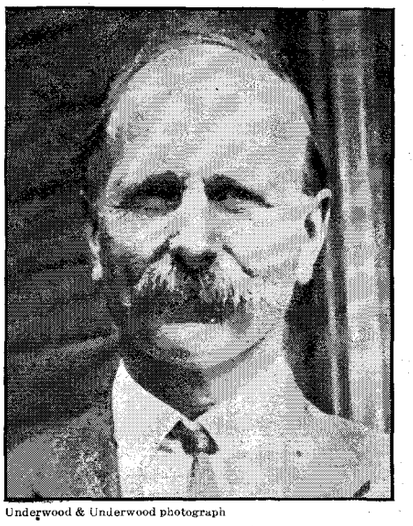
Keystone View Company photograph

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
Who controlled the convention

Wide World photograph

DUNCAN MCDONALD
Nominated for President



Underwood & Underwood photograph

WILLIAM BOUCK
Nominated for Vice-President

LEADING FIGURES IN THE ST. PAUL FARMER-LABOR CONVENTION.

A WORKERS' TICKET IN THE FIELD

"LA FOLLETTE, WE ARE HERE," was the defiant answer from the keynote speech at St. Paul to the Senator's repudiation of the Farmer-Labor-Progressive convention which had been prepared to nominate him, and one delegate when asked whether La Follette would be nominated, declared that the convention was "not called to crown a king, but to found a party." So, for the time being, the most radical party group in the field goes into action without La Follette. But the newspaper experts on politics are all wondering how long this independence will last. For when Duncan McDonald and William Bouck were nominated in St. Paul, the nominations were made subject to confirmation by the National Committee, which gives a chance for negotiations after the Socialist and Progressive conventions, now in session at Cleveland, have nominated the Wisconsin Senator or somebody else. There are so many small groups operating in these conventions that it is well to remember that the most important body represented at St. Paul was the Federated Farmer-Labor party, the organization harking back to the Farmer-Laborites who followed Parley P. Christensen in 1920, and which was captured last year by the Workers' party—Communists too radical to stay in the regular Socialist party. These Communists, under the leadership of William Z. Foster, a well-known radical labor leader, ran the St. Paul convention to suit themselves. According to Mr. Foster, they will accept La Follette only "if he agrees to run as the Farmer-Labor candidate, to accept the party's platform and its control over his electoral campaign, and campaign funds." And the New York *Herald Tribune* is convinced that the labor union leaders so influential at the Cleveland gathering of the conference for Progressive Political Action are not likely to enter into any compromise with Foster. On the other hand, the Brooklyn *Eagle*, in spite of Foster's independent gestures at St. Paul, expects a deal later on with La Follette, and for this reason:

"The fact remains that La Follette, and not Foster, represents farmer sentiment. The plow-followers want, as one of their spokesmen said, 'to purge the temples, not to burn them down.' On the other hand, Foster and the radical labor unionists know that without La Follette they will make a pitiable showing, and that working with him they may shake things up materially."

The independent candidacy of McDonald and Bouck does not seem very impressive to our daily press. The convention is looked upon by the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* as a "political joke; its 'farmers' are pulling one way and its 'laborers' are going another way." And a labor daily, the *Minnesota Star*, (Minneapolis) says in far from complimentary terms:

"The St. Paul convention for a time threatened to become a menace to the nation. It is no longer a menace. It is a joke—a farce in which the actors are men and women with dangerous ideas and no real American impulses. They will accomplish nothing because their hands have been exposed. America will have nothing to do with Communism. The sooner those who are misguided and those who are not misguided but who cry for the 'proletariat revolution' for ulterior reasons, learn this fact, the sooner their energies may be available for outlet in some useful and sane movement."

In contrast with the rather derisive attitude of our conservative daily papers, and of labor journals like *The Minnesota Star*, and *Labor* (Washington, D. C.), is the enthusiasm of the Chicago Communist organ, *The Daily Worker*, over the convention. It believes that at St. Paul there "has been laid the basis for a real class party of the toiling masses." The attitude of the Communists toward the party group which they have now managed to control is summed up in the following official statement appearing in *The Daily Worker:*

"The Communists know that out of the experiences of the struggle will come the knowledge that the workers and farmers must take control of the governmental power and use it against their class enemies, the exploiters, in order to abolish the entire system of capitalism before the fight will be ended.

"While clearly conscious of this ultimate outcome of the fight against the exploiting group, the Communists believe that the Farmer-Labor movement is the first great step forward of the producers in this country. They are willing to cooperate wholeheartedly in the building of a Farmer-Labor party that will represent the class interests of the industrial workers, the exploited farmers, and agricultural workers."

While the Communists controlled the St. Paul convention, their nominees and platform might be called pink rather than crimson. Their candidates are, for President, Duncan McDonald, former President of the Illinois Mine Workers' Union, and for Vice-President, William Bouck, President of the Western Progressive Farmers. The chief planks in the platform are given as follows in the press summaries:

"Recognition of Soviet Russia, nationalization of large industries, with participation in the management by workers, government ownership of banks, public ownership of railroads and marketing institutions, compensation for the unemployed and employment of the unemployed on public works, such as road building and swamp reclamation, and a Federal minimum wage law for all workers."

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RHODE ISLAND'S POLITICAL RUMPUS

THE POLITICAL POT IN RHODE ISLAND, which has been seething and sizzling since January first, boiled over on June 17, when the State Senate "was plunged into the worst riot that has ever occurred in the Rhode Island State House," according to the independent Providence *Journal*. A Democratic filibuster, we are told, initiated at the end of this free-for-all fight on the Senate floor, was dramatically interrupted two days later, and the Senate cleared of legislators and spectators alike, by the sudden release of bromine gas fumes near the chair of the Lieutenant-Governor. As a result of exhaustion following their presence at the session for some forty-two consecutive hours, combined with the irritating effects of the gas fumes upon the mucous membrane, more than half the members were temporarily incapacitated. With only fourteen Senators present, the Senate took a "recess"—and the Republican members almost immediately left the State so that they could not be summoned to attend the session.

We are informed by a Boston *Herald* (Ind. Rep.) editorial that—

"The Senate which is supposed to function in Providence has thirty-nine members. The present body has twenty Republicans, eighteen Democrats, and one Independent. The Lieutenant-Governor presides, and the present presiding officer is a Democrat. The minority throughout the session have avowed their purpose of obstructing all legislation until the majority agree to pass a resolution for a referendum on the holding of a convention for the revision of the State constitution. The deadlock has many angles, but the essential point is contained in that single sentence.

"As days have multipled into weeks, and weeks have lengthened into months, nothing has been done. Meantime the institutions of the State, including the blind, the insane, and the crippled, and all who depend on an allotment of the taxpayers' money for support, are destitute."

The Democratic minority, we gather from Providence dispatches, has been trying to ratify a bill passed by the House establishing a 48-hour week for women and children, and also to put through the measure for a referendum. But the Republicans have blocked both. Hence the deadlock. The events leading up to it are thus summarized by a paper outside the State:

"The situation came to a head recently after the Senate had for seventy-five days met each morning, remained in session a brief time and then adjourned without touching its calendar. On the seventy-fifth day Senator Sanderson, the Republican floor leader, moved to adjourn, but Lieutenant-Governor Toupin, a Democrat, refused to entertain the motion. Instead, he recognized the Democratic Senate leader, John J. Barry, who moved that the Senate take up the 48-hour bill, already passed by the House. Senator Sanderson, who claims to be president pro tem. of the Senate, moved adjournment and declared the motion carried. The Republican Senators, who were in the majority, then walked out of the chamber, but the thirteen Democrats remained until 4 A. M. and passed various important measures, including the resolution for a constitutional amendment. Besides electing new officers in the place of the Secretary of State and the Clerk of the Senate, the Democrats passed the appropriation bills for State expenses for March and April and confirmed the forty-eight appointments made by the Governor. Governor Flynn, who is a Democrat, promptly signed the 48-hour bill and forwarded it to the Secretary of State, a Republican, who refused to accept it. The Secretary of State also refused to recognize the action of the Democratic Senate members in confirming the Governor's appointments."

"There has never been a grosser perversion of the American ideal of impartiality in all our long political history," admits the independent Providence *Journal*. This Rhode Island paper also declares that the deadlock and subsequent events are "directly traceable to the failure of Lieutenant-Governor Toupin to fulfil the sworn duties of his position." Continues *The Journal*:

WEATHER: Partly Cloudy

The Providence Journal

TWO SECTIONS

VOLUME XCVI. NO. 148 TWENTY-SIX PAGES PROVIDENCE, FRIDAY, JUNE 20, 1924 PRICE TWO CENTS

GAS ATTACK BREAKS FILIBUSTER, DRIVES SENATORS FROM CHAMBER; FIVE COLLAPSE; BATTLE BETWEEN THUGS AND POLICE IS AVERTED; COMPROMISE FAILS

JOHN W. DAVIS WILL ...CEPT NOMINATION ...ARTY CALLS HIM

...assador to Britain ...owever, Be an ...ndidate.

...IS FINAL

The Providence Journal Company WILL PAY $1,000 REWARD

For Information Leading to the Arrest and Conviction of the Person or Persons Who Placed Bromine Gas in the Rhode Island Senate Chamber on the Morning of June 19, 1924.

FRENCH CHAMBER TO PREVENT FIGHT SUSPENDS SESSION

Deputies, However, Vote Confidence in Herriot Programme, 313 to 234, During Meeting

PHYSICAL CLASH

"By God, the next time we get them in there we'll kill 'em."

Speaker Philip, C. Joslin and Deputy Speaker Harold B. Andrews of the House of Representatives last evening issued to the Providence Journal a joint statement concerning the conference yesterday afternoon in the Governor's office, conference was held in an endeavor to effect ... end the Senate struggle.

The statement follows

"We went into ... for the purpose

DEMOCRATS VOTE TO TAKE RE...

THE BATTLE ON THE RHODE ISLAND FRONT

"Gas masks, as well as stationery, must now be issued to State legislators," lightly remarks the New York *World*, "since it has become the fashion for solons and train robbers to utilize poison gas."

"In the first place, at the memorable session last year he rode roughshod over the Republican majority by refusing to entertain appeals from his grotesquely partizan decisions. This year he has introduced an equally improper method of balking the majority, declining to permit Republicans to second any motion of which he did not approve. Such arrogance, such disregard of every consideration of right and justice, is a revelation of the possibilities open to an unscrupulous politician drest in a little brief authority.

"The second charge against him is that instead of maintaining the order and decorum of the Senate, as the rules of that body require him to do, he has opened its doors to such a desperate gang of thugs and gangsters as was never before seen on the floor of any legislative assembly in New England.

"When, however, the Lieutenant-Governor declined to clear the floor of the Senate chamber, it was the clear duty of Governor Flynn to maintain the public peace. He has shirked his responsibility, ignored his obligations, and must bear his full share of the blame for what has happened in the Senate chamber. By his cowardly evasion of his plain duty he has failed the people in their hour of need."

"The chief cause of dissatisfaction, however," maintains the independent Boston *Globe*, "is the perpetuation of a system of 'rotten boroughs'." As the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.) explains:

"The organic law of Rhode Island is archaic. It imposes the 'rotten-borough' system of representation to a degree that is unheard of elsewhere in this country. Providence, with more than 250,000 inhabitants, has but one State Senator. The village of West Greenwich, with ninety-one inhabitants, also has a Senator. Six cities with eight-ninths of the State's population have six members of the upper house. The other one-ninth of the population has thirty-three Senators, picked from hamlets and townships over the State."

In the opinion of the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "the situation in Rhode Island may prove to be of national consequence in the coming election. It may mean the loss of the State to Coolidge and Dawes."

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POLITICAL MURDER IN ITALY

OIL, BRIBERY, TAMPERING WITH STATESMEN and the sale of concessions—all are said to figure dimly in the background of Italy's present murder mystery. Is Fascism doomed? Has Mussolini run his race? These are the questions being asked by the American press, echoing the same questions asked with considerably more excitement in Europe. For if Fascism, right on the heels of a triumphant election, should suddenly totter and fall, it might, to the liberal and labor governments of England and France, mean, as several editors point out, a vital shift in the whole European situation. Mussolini, a dispatch to the New York *Herald Tribune* reminds us, is about to take part in a series of forthcoming international conferences on reparations and questions of the security of European frontiers and armaments.

IS THIS WHAT IT COMES TO?
—Kirby in the New York *World*.

Mussolini, say papers like the Brooklyn *Eagle* and the Baltimore *Sun*, has really been just as much an opponent of Democracy, of Parliamentary institutions, and of liberty as Napoleon or Lorenzo de Medici. At the best his motives, like Oliver Cromwell's, are sincere, but his treatment of democratic institutions makes it impossible for him to remain. On the other hand, conservative sentiment, which has been swinging to Mussolini as a strong advocate of order, economy, and simplicity in government, is frankly regretful that the ideal he seems to represent is now in great danger. This ideal, rejoins the Chicago *Evening Post*, is really only another kind of Bolshevism. For a dictatorship of the proletariat, Mussolini substitutes a middle-class dictatorship "as alien to the principles of government in which we believe as the other." Thus long before we know how this particular episode is coming out, the press of the country has raised anew the entire question of Fascism. On the whole, a majority of the American press do not seem to foresee any immediate downfall of Mussolini. Many of them remain as favorable to him as they have been since his astonishing *coup d'état* and rise to the premiership in October, 1922.

The mysterious disappearance of a millionaire Socialist Deputy of the Italian Lower House, Matteotti, is what raised this whole question. From press dispatches and the few uncensored cables of newspaper correspondents for the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Chicago *Tribune*, and New York *World*, *Times*, and *Herald Tribune*, the story may be thus briefly reconstructed:

Giacomo Matteotti, opposition member of the Chamber of Deputies, disappeared June 10, on the eve of a speech in which he was expected to uncover a gigantic scandal among Mussolini's associates. Charges that he had been murdered were made against Aldo Finzi, Mussolini's Secretary of the Interior; Filippo Filippelli, editor of the Fascist *Corriere Italiano;* Cesare Rossi, head of the Fascist Press Bureau; and Giovanni Marinelli, administration secretary of the Fascist party. When Amerigo Dumini was arrested, and shown to have used Filippelli's automobile, the latter fled and was caught boarding a boat in Genoa.

The picturesque Finzi, much-decorated, tall, boyish, a war hero still in his twenties, associate of D'Annunzio in air raids on Vienna, head of the Fascist Air Service, resigned at once from Mussolini's Cabinet. Rossi, one of the "wild men," a belligerent adherent of Fascism since the days of the "castor oil squads," fled and was caught only recently near the Swiss border. Marinelli, who held centered in his hands from its initiation the entire political-military organization of the Fascist party, was arrested.

While Matteotti's wife harangued crowds and cried: "Down with assassins! Give me the body of my husband!" members of Mussolini's Cabinet filed their resignations in case a coalition Cabinet was required. On June 16 Mussolini appointed the widely trusted Minister of Colonies Federzoni to succeed Finzi in the Ministry of the Interior, dismissed General De Bono, the Director of Public Safety, removed the Roman Chief of Police, and reorganized the Fascist party under a Directory of eleven members instead of the old quadrumvirate, which had included Rossi and Marinelli.

Otto Chirzzel, alias Ignatius T. Trebitsch-Lincoln, a famous international spy, confessed to the police that he had "shadowed" Matteotti. Not murder but kidnaping and imprisonment throughout the Parliamentary session had been the original plan, said he. The murdered deputy's body was hidden in a villa near Liuggi.

With three Fascisti in addition to Dumini in jail charged directly with the murderous abduction, Filippelli, the editor, appears to have turned state's evidence, further implicating Mussolini's right hand men Marinelli and Finzi. Finzi was charged with other outrages—the wrecking of former Premier Nitti's home, the beating up of Deputies Misuri and Amendola, the thrashing of village priests, and the burning of Socialists's homes and workmen's clubs.

Oil entered the picture when Finzi was accused of having for months taken bribes for all sorts of concessions. That a prominent American oil speculator paid Rossi and Finzi heavily for a concession was claimed and denied until our Ambassador denied to the State Department specifically that Harry F. Sinclair, who had recently secured an Italian concession, had ever had anything to do with Finzi's department. Oil, however, is one of the things Matteotti's widow says he intended mentioning in his speech.

Several thousand Fascisti militia from Tuscany marched on Rome singing "Giovinezza," according to the New York *Evening Post*. Other papers reported concentrations of regular troops in various cities, and more scuffles between Socialists and Fascisti. Mussolini said: "Only my bitterest foe could have planned so diabolical a crime," and remained silent. With the judges working fourteen hours a day, sifting documents and interrogating witnesses, suddenly came the confession of the man hitherto most obdurate—Dumini. According to the confession, as given to *The Herald Tribune*, Matteotti was murdered in the kidnapers' automobile, the body taken to the forest of Vico, hidden and later burned.

With one of the most sensational trials in Italian history now under way, the defense of Marinelli and Filippelli is that, as the New York *Times* puts it, the instructions were exceeded. They intended to have Matteotti merely kidnaped. Later they may disclose for what interests, political or financial, they were acting. The case apparently settles down now to a question of premeditated murder, ordinary murder, or kidnaping. That this murder will ruin Premier Mussolini seems to be much doubted by many correspondents in view of the firm stand he has taken. The *Herald Tribune* representative, for instance, reports that:

"The Matteotti case promises to eliminate from the Fascist party those elements which for months have been undesirable to Mussolini himself, and which now more or less will pass out automatically."

From the same source we quote this summary of Prince Caetani, the Italian Ambassador in Washington:

"Fascism will come out of this storm stronger and more respected than ever.

"The supposed murderers called themselves Fascisti, but they were unworthy of such a name, for they violated all the ideals of Fascism."

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GREAT BRITAIN'S BREAK WITH MEXICO

MORE THAN A DIPLOMATIC INCIDENT is discerned by the New York *World* in the Mexican Government's expulsion order affecting Herbert A. C. Cummins, British agent in charge of the Legation's archives at Mexico City, his defiance of this order upon receipt of instructions from Prime Minister MacDonald, a ten-day siege by the Mexican Government of the Legation where Cummins had sought shelter and protection, the withdrawal of the siege when Great Britain recalled her agent, the departure of Mr. Cummins, and the rupture of British relations with Mexico. Certainly, remarks more than one editor, the situation is unique in diplomacy where a man who enjoys diplomatic protection defies the Government to which he is accredited. The stubborn stand of Mr. Cummins, thinks *The World*, places the British Government's prestige in Mexico in jeopardy.

Mr. Cummins incurred the displeasure of the Obregon Government about two years ago, says a Mexico City dispatch to the Chicago *Daily News*, by his efforts in behalf of Mrs. Rosalie Evans, widow of a British subject, who declared that the representatives of Obregon were trying to confiscate her ranch. According to the Obregon version, Mr. Cummins misrepresented the situation in reporting that Federal troops had besieged Mrs. Evans at her ranch on orders from Mexico City, and that other details of his complaints were deliberate exaggerations. Two years ago, therefore, the Mexican Government intimated to the British Government that Mr. Cummins had become *persona non grata*, and suggested that he be recalled. When nothing was done about the matter, the Mexican Government decided last May to expel the British agent on the ground that he was a foreigner whose presence was undesirable in Mexico. The siege, the recall of Cummins, the cancellation of a British mission to investigate conditions in Mexico preparatory to recognition by Great Britain, and the virtual break with Mexico followed.

Keystone View Company photograph

THE CAUSE OF THE BREAK

Herbert A. C. Cummins, whose brusk communications to Mexican government officials are said to have caused Mexico to try to expel him as an undesirable foreigner

To the Pittsburgh *Chronicle-Telegraph*, "it would seem to be an extremely short-sighted policy for Mexico to allow any cause for dissension with Great Britain to arise at this time, when the question of recognition is pending." But now that a crisis has been reached, "the Mexican Government will have to abandon its present attitude and apologize for its treatment of the English representative before amicable relations can be resumed," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. In this paper's opinion:

"Such gross discourtesy, to put it mildly, as President Obregon has permitted in this case is well-nigh inexplicable. It is said that Mr. Cummins has been 'rude.' This accusation probably refers to his action in behalf of Mrs. Evans, who has become something of a heroine in England by reason of her sturdy resistance to the attempt to take her dead husband's ranch away from her.

"It is said that the Obregon Government holds Mr. Cummins to be, not an accredited diplomat, but only a clerk intrusted with the Legation archives pending recognition of Mexico by Great Britain. Even so, there is no excuse for the methods employed to force him out. They constitute an affront which no nation could overlook with self-respect."

Of Great Britain's Mexican agent, the Chicago *Tribune* says:

"Mexico has the right to say he is an objectionable person, but that right presupposes a condition which Mexico does not demonstrate. That is that the Government is competent and responsible and that it acknowledges its duties to law-abiding citizens of other nations who, within its own laws, have residence, occupations and properties in Mexico.

"Mexico is treated with a peculiar indulgence. The British probably find the situation delicate. It is. If unopposed Mexican lawlessness endangered British subjects the normal way would be to protect them with some cruisers and a landing party, but that is offensive to the United States. We trust to Mexico to develop a competence and willingness to conform to rules of international conduct. It is a trust which has moments of optimism, but not many."

In London, however, reports a correspondent of the Chicago *Daily News*, "there is a growing feeling that the British Government has not treated the Mexican Government fairly." "In breaking with Mexico over an incident in which it was clearly in the wrong, Great Britain has manifested an unfriendly spirit which makes questionable its motives," agrees the New York *World* in a second editorial. From a distance it appears to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* that "Mr. Cummins looked for trouble—and found it." And after all, observes the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, "Mexico has the diplomatic right to expel objectionable diplomatic representatives from other governments if they are not withdrawn as requested." Moreover, thinks the New York *Sun:*

"If Mr. Cummins ever had any usefulness in Mexico, he had long outlived it. His recall is a wise step, and it may be hoped that Prime Minister MacDonald will not let the incident interfere with an early recognition of the only Government apparently capable of managing Mexico."

"Why Great Britain refused for two years to recall Cummins is a mystery," notes the Dallas *News* from its vantage point near the Mexican border. "The British boast that they always manage to 'muddle through,' but there is always a more enlightened way of getting there," maintains the Birmingham *Age-Herald*. "The right of a Government to get rid of a diplomatic agent who has become *persona non grata* has several times been exercised by the United States," we are reminded by the Brooklyn *Eagle*, and the Boston *Transcript*, which can see "no adequate cause for a breach between Great Britain and Mexico in the circumstances," goes on to explain that:

"The American doctrine is that no country has a right to impose an unwelcome diplomatic agent upon another, that no country can be expected to receive or to tolerate an unacceptable envoy, and that the mere intimation by authority that an envoy is no longer *persona grata* should be sufficient to assume his immediate recall. That was the rule formally enunciated by Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, more than half a century ago, and it is the rule under which our Government has consistently acted ever since its foundation.

"As an impartial and disinterested Power, on friendly terms with both of them, the United States may well, at least morally, commend this principle to the consideration of both Great Britain and Mexico."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

(An extension of this department appears weekly on the screen as "Fun from the Press")

It's all work and no play with lots of would-be dramatists.—*Atlanta Journal.*

The only public rôle that interests the average politician is the public pay-roll.—*Columbia Record.*

Coolidge and Dawes, Coolidge and Dawes;
One for the freezes, and one for the thaws.
—*New York World.*

We hope, if Charlie Dawes is elected and sworn in, that he won't misunderstand what they mean when they ask him to swear.—*American Lumberman.*

Whoever saved civilization is still hoarding it.—*New York Evening Journal.*

At least Lodge learned a lot about isolation at Cleveland.—*Wall Street Journal.*

The Democrats will have a chance if they don't take too many.—*Columbia Record.*

A young bachelor with money to burn has difficulty in avoiding a match.—*Canton Repository.*

Its enemies claim that Prohibition comes high but not dry.—*Philadelphia North American.*

The Irish reform restricting drinking to eleven hours a day looks like a damp dry victory.—*St. Paul Dispatch.*

Scientists say there is no life on the moon. Perhaps the moonshine has killed them all.—*Youngstown Vindicator.*

Man is a creature of superior intelligence who elects creatures of inferior intelligence to govern him.—*Columbia Record.*

It seems that the Coolidge bloc is made up merely of those folks who are not in Congress.—*Lafayette Journal and Courier.*

As we understand the news from Washington, there was no row between William M. Butler and C. Bascom Slemp, but it has been fixt up.—*New York Evening Post.*

Speaking of telephones, as nobody was, here's something else to wonder about: Why are the wrong numbers never busy?—*Albany (Ore.) Herald.*

Having nominated a miner for President, the Farmer-Labor progressive outfit may be expecting a campaign of boring from within.—*Boston Transcript.*

The actors in New York, in celebration of their second strike, are planning a big ball. It remains to be seen which they get first—three strikes or four balls.—*Southern Lumberman.*

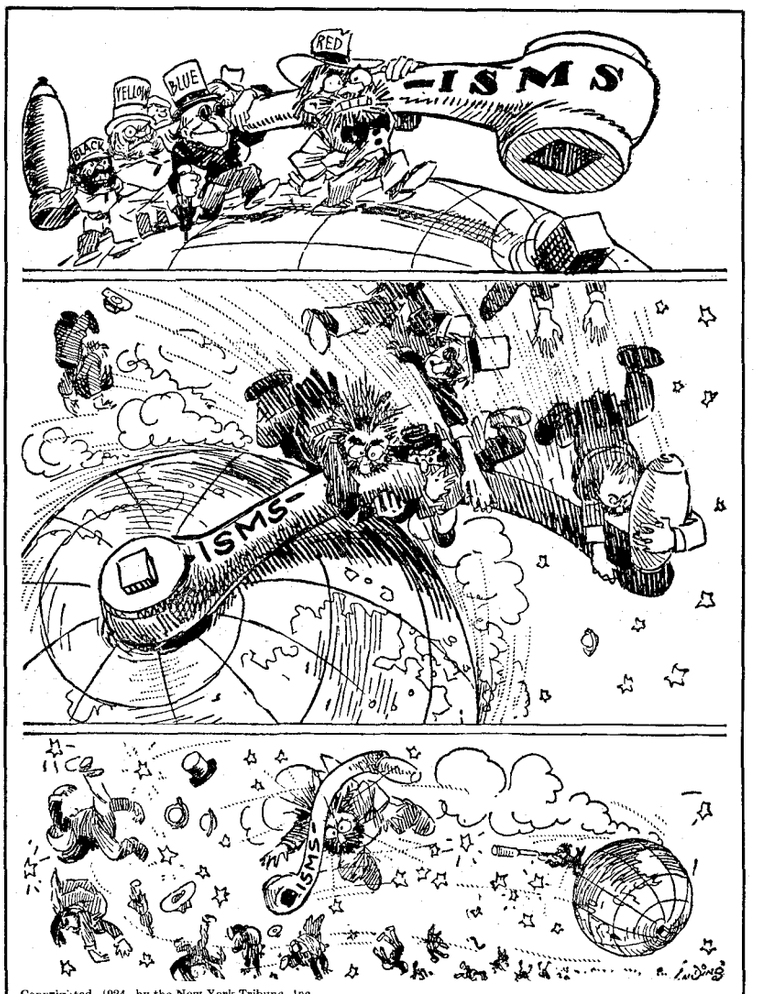
The only reason we can see for a child's being taught algebra is that he won't be a perfect dumbbell years later when his child comes to him with his algebra problems.—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*

Aviation has its thrills, but there are no grade-crossings.—*Columbia Record.*

The less of it they have, the more people seem obsessed with the inclination to speak their mind.—*Newcastle Courier.*

What did George Washington know about temptation anyway? Nobody ever asked him how many miles he got to the gallon.—*Lynden Tribune.*

Germany is now smuggling millions of dollars' worth of dope to this country. She contracted the habit during the war with propaganda.—*Philadelphia North American.*



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EVERY GENERATION HAS ITS LITTLE GROUP THAT TRIES TO CHANGE THE COURSE OF THE WORLD

But the little old world seems to have its own idea about that.

—Darling in the New York *Herald Tribune.*

Some of us Republicans think it's about time to appoint an American ambassador to Wisconsin.—*San Diego Union.*

Many a man sits around all day wondering why he doesn't get his pay raised when that is the reason.—*Columbia Record.*

Mr. Volstead can not object to the party platforms. There is no kick in them worth mentioning.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

One of the great political needs of the day is keynotes that are more negotiable and less promissory.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.*

Detroit bricklayers are now getting $105 a week, or about a dollar apiece for every brick they lay.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Savages have bartered away valuable lands for glass beads. A civilized millionaire has just paid $600,000 for a string of pearls.—*San Diego Union.*

Now that Tex Rickard has given the Democrats an arena he should offer Boyle's Thirty Acres to the Rhode Island Senate.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Just when the world hoped that Germany would remain quiet for a while, Henry Ford sent 20,000 flivvers over there.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

A headline says: "Speeding Tourist Crashes Through Billboard." His only chance to get a glimpse of the scenery.—*Altoona Tribune.*

It is estimated that one American in every forty now visiting London brings a saxophone with him. No wonder President Coolidge is in favor of another Conference on disarmament.—*Punch.*

There are 24 amendments to the Constitution pending in Congress. Isn't it fortunate that Moses didn't have to have the Decalogue approved by a Congress?—*Southern Lumberman.*

The Literary Digest usually prints its poetical section on the back of the Campbell's Soups advertisement. Another case of "from soup to nuts."—*The Starchroom Laundry Journal.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

EUROPE AT THE POLLS

A PANORAMIC VIEW OF EUROPEAN POLITICS, as reflected in the general elections that have taken place recently all over Europe—in England last winter, then in Italy, Germany and France—is given us by the distinguished French journalist, Raymond Recouly. Seeking broad conclusions, he takes pains to guard himself at the outset against overlooking the diversity of political, social and economic conditions in those various countries, and he notes carefully the variety of methods of voting. "In England and Germany, women vote, and take part energetically in the political struggle, helping to determine the success of this or that party. Certain triumphs of the German Nationalists, for example, have been achieved in this way. If women voted in France, as some time they may, we may be sure that the questions of the high cost of living would be an even more important issue, politically, than it is to-day." But on the whole, resemblances are more impressive than differences; so, having made good his claim to avoid reckless generalization, Mr. Recouly proceeds, and tells us in *L'Illustration:*

A SHOW THAT MAY BRING DOWN THE HOUSE!
—Cardiff *Sunday Mail.*

"The especially striking thing about the French elections is their manifestation of a return to pre-war political forms—the election of a Chamber which, in 1924, differs only very slightly in its general leanings from the one elected in 1914. That Chamber, in which the parties of the Left commanded an incontestible majority, and in which radicals and Socialists were closely allied, abruptly became the war Chamber when it had been in existence only a few months. Socialists found places in the Cabinet. Other Socialists obtained departmental positions. The Chamber, and the Cabinets to which it gave its votes of confidence, sustained the burden of the war unflinchingly. They led us to victory—a fact which can not be too strongly emphasized.

"The elections that took place directly after the victory, in the intoxication it had caused, dealt a heavy blow to the Center and the Right. What was known as the 'bloc national,' whose triumph was dazzling, resulted from an attempt to erect a new party on the differences and dissentions of the old ones.

"But a great political party, worthy of the name and able to command a long career, thrusting its roots deep, can be brought into existence only by a great expenditure of time, labor, and sacrifices.

"Its leaders must bear in mind constantly that the consolidation of success is even more difficult to attain than success itself. When the success is largely a result of a combination of ephemeral circumstances, we must not forget that a modification of those circumstances may endanger the victory. Little by little, one after another of the exceptional conditions brought about by the war disappeared. Every country resumed its former way of life fairly quickly. The political combinations built up during the war yielded to the previous combinations. They could have continued and developed only by superimposing themselves upon those and finally replacing them. Now, either men or events have made that impossible."

This, however, is not a condition peculiar to France, Mr. Recouly points out. England has been unable to "maintain the coalition system which united under Lloyd George's ægis the conservatives and a party of Liberals." That alliance went to pieces; it "had been short-lived and to a degree paradoxical, considering the old and strong traditions of British parliamentarianism. As soon as the war was ended and the Treaty signed, each of the two parties became eager to regain its independence." So—

"England herself has more or less returned to the pre-war situation with the differences implied in a considerable reenforcement of the Labor party. That party, now second in numerical importance, has simply taken the place of the former Liberals. Everything goes to show that it will encroach upon them more and more. The future of the Liberal party seems anything but bright.

"It must not be forgotten that the MacDonald ministerial group already includes a certain number of renegades from Liberalism. Their intelligence, their culture, and their political experience make them the Prime Minister's best lieutenants."

Altho French politics show a greatly accentuated swing toward the Left, "just the opposite thing is happening in Germany," and Mr. Recouly remarks:

"In France, all that the parties of the Right and Center have lost, the radicals and Socialists have gained. In Germany, everything that the parties of the Left—Socialists, Democrats, and Populists—have lost has been clear gain to the extreme parties, the Nationalists, and also the Communists. Because of its importance, its significance, and the consequences it may lead to, the victory of the Nationalists greatly surpasses, for the time being, that of the Communists.

"In post-bellum Germany the swing toward the Right is no new phenomenon; far from it. This has been shown by every election since the conclusion of hostilities. Each time the parties of the Left have gained ground. Only the Catholics of the Center, thanks to their powerful organization, which brings into play influences of sectarianism, have displayed any particular ability to maintain their position.

"If the German masses are turning away from the leaders of the Left, it is because those leaders, being in power, have been held more or less responsible for the innumerable difficulties, sufferings, and privations which the country has endured.

"The collapse of the mark has ruined the middle class and turned the social hierarchy upside down. It has made the rich poor and the poor rich. All who were quick to speculate in

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falling marks have made fortunes, some of them colossal enough to stagger the imagination. As is the case in every crisis, the bourgeoisie has especially suffered. The instability of the courts and the appallingly high cost of living have weighed heavily upon the bulk of the people, embittering and exasperating them and breeding extreme discontent.

"The parties of the opposition, especially the Right and the Communists, have profited by this, as was only natural. Moreover, the occupation of the Ruhr has produced an indignation carefully stimulated by a campaign of false news and slander."

In such circumstances, the enemies of the administration "found no difficulty in denouncing its folly and weakness day by day." Most of these criticisms were effectual. The parties supporting the administration "bit the dust," and, turning to the situation in France, Mr. Recouly says:

"Post-bellum difficulties in France are not at all like those in Germany. But they are every whit as real. The gravest of them is a consequence of the financial situation. Because of Germany's default, the restoration of the devastated regions imposes a formidable burden upon our taxpayers. The fall in our rate of exchange has fatally increased the cost of living, and every one suffers. To meet the situation it was necessary to vote a whole series of new taxes, and this directly before the elections.

"Given the high cost of living and the increased taxes, it is needless to look further for the cause of the discontent that has manifested itself practically everywhere, in the cities as well as in the country, and has led the discontented to vote against the Government.

"In Germany, just as in France, new leaders are taking office. What was yesterday the opposition will to-morrow be the Government. It will not take those leaders long to find out that opposition is much easier than ruling.

"If the German Nationalists should obtain cabinet positions they would have to show their hand and declare openly whether or not they are prepared to accept the report of the experts. If they accept it, then why did they so harshly criticize their predecessors? On the other hand, if they reject it they will have to take the consequences. Those consequences—the hostility of England and the cheapening of the rentenmark—are not to be faced lightheartedly."

In France, the radicals of the opposition "have violently attacked M. Poincaré on account of his financial policy during the past few months—the new taxes and the laws which, as they contend, are in conflict with the principle of constitutional liberty and the rights of parliament." But Mr. Recouly would have them qualify their statements, for—

"While admitting that such criticisms are not without foundation, theoretically, we do well to remember that M. Poincaré did not resort to such measures for the fun of the thing, but felt that he was absolutely forced to do so. The financial situation and the necessity of rescuing the franc at all costs made it imperative to increase the government revenues and cut down expenses. How were such economies to be arranged? If special legislation was a bad way of going about it, well, it devolved upon his critics to find another, and that without delay.

"M. Poincaré has been severely criticized in addition for the occupation of the Ruhr. Here again there was no choice of means. Now that they are in control of the Government, those who criticized him will soon recognize it. Do they care to shoulder the responsibility of evacuating the Ruhr and trusting German promises? If, as is likely enough, such promises should be broken, the responsibility for having trusted them would be crushing.

"In reality, situations control men to a far greater extent than men control situations. This is true of the political situation, but still truer of the economic and financial situation. A new ministry in France, with Socialist members, will within twenty-four hours be behaving exactly as their predecessors behaved. If they relax by ever so little their unyielding severity, if they favor this or that class of government employees, or this or that class of taxpayers, a whole new array of expenses will appear immediately. Then either one or the other of two things will have to be done. They can meet increased expenses by levying increased taxes or they can try to get out of the difficulty by having recourse to more or less thinly disguised loans. In that case the franc will begin falling and go perhaps to the very bottom."

Elsewhere, too, post-bellum conditions have wrought changes in government:

"The political evolution of Italy and in a certain sense that of Spain are marked by the coming of a dictatorial power which, following the exercise of force, has replaced the discredited parliamentary system, vigorously reestablished order, and overthrown the tyranny of Communists and Anarchists.

"Fascism seems remarkably like a remedy produced by the very excess of the disease. Rather than capitulate, as in Russia, and permit themselves to be first dispossest and then destroyed, the middle classes reacted. Great was their success. Forming military organizations that lacked neither money nor energy, they joined battle with the Communists everywhere, met violence with violence, and returned with interest the blows they had received. When the Fascist system was sufficiently developed, its leader, Mussolini, quickly gained control of the Government. He still controls it. He has practically abolished the parliament, proceeding exactly as if no parliament existed.

"When order was restored everywhere, prosperity brought back, and confidence reestablished at home and abroad, the country was consulted and replied as countries always reply to the authors of a successful *coup d'état*. By an overwhelming majority it has set the seal of popular approval upon its chieftain and his lieutenants."

Of all the European countries Russia is "the only one where Communism has made out to develop and maintain itself." However, Mr. Recouly reminds us that, "as regards its geographical, economic, and social situation, Russia is only half European." Reading on—

"Everywhere else, the mere attempt to found a Soviet Government and establish a tyranny of the proletariat provokes immediate reaction by the other classes. If need be, there is fighting—indeed, civil war—until the Bolshevist movement is crusht. With more or less pronounced differences, this is what has been happening in Germany, in Hungary, and in Italy. When the parliamentary government lacks the vigor and energy to undertake the struggle and see it through, the imperiled nation instinctively seeks a dictator.

"Of all the European countries, France is the one where private property is most evenly distributed. When you compare the common people in France—workmen, clerks, and so on—with the same classes in England, Germany, and Italy, you find a very great difference. There are almost no utterly destitute people among us. There is hardly a laborer who does not own property. So Communism would bring with it fewer perils than in certain neighboring countries, and yet we can not dismiss those perils as of no consequence. The laboring class would risk seeing itself joined by representatives of the middle class, who are even worse hit by the high cost of living. In the high cost of living lies the most alarming of dangers. It must be combated by every available means."

Parties have seldom found victories so short-lived as to-day, Mr. Recouly finds. "Among the ministerial combinations already formed or in process of formation in England, Germany and France, we now observe a trait they have in common—their unstable equilibrium resulting, in each of those countries, from the lack of a homogeneous majority able to support the Government." To particularize:

"In England, the Labor Government exists solely by the consent of the Liberals. If they should refuse longer to support it, it would perish that very day. In Germany, the Government—that of to-day like that of to-morrow—whether the Nationalists participate in it or not, will be forced to rely upon the support of several groups. In France, the radicals, tho by far the most numerous at the Palais Bourbon, will find a majority only by alining themselves with the Socialists or with the Republicans of the Left. One might even be tempted to conclude that in all those countries the same state of affairs made the different Governments unstable and fragile. But we find that the instability of the majorities is more of an evil theoretically than it is practically.

"Except in England's case it is nothing new. In both France and Germany, Cabinets have long been formed by coalitions. The word 'concentration' was an important one in the political vocabulary. In this respect the last French Chamber was somewhat of an exception. The 'bloc national,' unaided, provided six different administrations with majorities. Still, the exception

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was not of an enduring character like so many others it served merely to prove the rule."

In Mr. Recouly's opinion, the recent pronounced swing toward the Left in France is "the best answer to the accusations of nationalism and imperialism that have been made against us almost everywhere—in England and America especially." He continues:

"German propaganda (not always put forth by Germans) made fine use of the accusations. At the time of the Washington Conference, for example, it succeeded in embittering America against us, tho the American people as a whole had been so clearly and so cordially our friends. It represented France as a reactionary, pugnacious country, with an Army altogether too big, and determined to annihilate peaceful Germany, her conquered foe. These absurd accusations had great effect. Over and over again we heard echoes of them in newspaper articles and parliamentary discussions in both England and America.

"To-day, the elections leave nothing of those charges of militarism and imperialism. Every man of us, no matter what his politics, knows perfectly that M. Poincaré was no more a militarist than is M. Herriot. But certain calumnies, because persistently reiterated, succeeded in deceiving certain foreigners. If they cling to their error, such foreigners will now be without excuse."

RUSSIA'S NEWEST "NEW ECONOMIC POLICY"

THE SOVIET GOVERNMENT, we are told by some Russian editors, is now taking a series of measures aimed at once more changing its economic policy. In the first three and a half years of its existence it was carrying out the program of a rigid, uncompromising Communism; in the three years that followed it authorized, tho incompletely and half-heartedly, private trade and initiative; now it is subjecting trade and initiative to a series of new restrictions intended to reduce them to as unimportant a factor in the life of the country as possible. And this, we are further informed, the Soviet Government does not hesitate to undertake at a moment when its commercial representatives headed by Rakovsky are trying to persuade the British Government of their tameness in order to obtain the much-desired, but hardly probable, credits. What are the features of this "newest" Soviet policy? From the Moscow *Isviestia* we learn that the Government is starting a regular campaign against private trade. Commenting upon decisions taken by an economic conference, this Soviet paper says,

"The main object of our trade-policy is to bring the market under our control. This is not a new question, but lately it has become particularly prominent in connection with the development of the private wholesale trade. Our governmental and cooperative commercial machinery has not been sufficiently flexible and has not been sufficiently well organized to cover in full our wholesale trade. As a matter of fact, this machinery has ceded a series of most important positions to private capital. This is a very serious threat to the State-regulation of the market. It is therefore perfectly natural that the Conference has found itself confronted with the problem of devising means by which private capital could be forced to retreat. A number of important measures to this effect were suggested."

In a later issue of the same paper we find an article bearing on the same question and signed by a well-known Soviet journalist, Mr. Kudrin. The problem of the relation between private and governmental trade, he tells us,

"may be boiled down to the elaboration of the most effective measures aimed at combating private trade. Opinions, however, differ as to whether we should strive at the present time for the elimination from the market of all private trade, both wholesale and retail, or whether only the big wholesale trade should be eliminated. The desirability of the domination of the latter is not, and can not be questioned; opinions differ only with regard to private retail trade."

Further on this author preaches moderation, believing that the total suppression of private retail trade would entail undesirable consequences, and Professor Miliukoff's *Posliednia Novosti* informs us that the change of Soviet policy finds expression not only in measures directed against private initiative, but has other manifestations and worse:

"The recrudescence of the terror, a new epidemic of arrests, banishments to the Narymsky province with the confiscation of property, the seizure of 'speculators,' the cleansing of Moscow of 'undesirable' elements, trials on the accusation of 'economic espionage,' etc., as well as the campaign against private trade—all this makes many think that the New Economic Policy has come to an end and that the Soviet Government wants to revert to the 'military Communism.'"

This paper does not believe that the change in policy would go so far as that, but it admits that the above-mentioned facts are

BOLSHEVIK TO AMERICAN RELIEF OFFICER: "Look at these poor people—all victims of the former wicked régime—which taught them to expect three meals a day!"

—*Rul* (Berlin).

indicative of a "turn to the left." The official Soviet spokesmen, the paper says further, are accusing private business men of stimulating the rise in prices and see in this the justification of their campaign against private trade:

"However, if hitherto the private wholesale dealer has succeeded in competing with the governmental machinery and in selling goods produced by peasants as well as in marketing merchandise turned out by the nationalized industries, it was not because he sold things dearer that the State institutions did, but because he sold them cheaper. . . . The consequences of this policy (directed against private initiative) can be easily predicted: they will consist in a further rise in prices, in new difficulties in marketing goods, in the decrease of revenues. . . . In the Middle Ages German princes used now and then to invite Jews into their domain, allowing them to trade there. As soon as the Jews accumulated money, they were denounced as 'blood-suckers' and expelled from the country and their property confiscated, of course not for the benefit of the populace, but for that of the noble lord. A similar operation is being performed by the Soviet Government on many 'new business men' who have been imprudent enough to show their capital."

From the letters from Petrograd published in the *Rul*, an anti-Bolshevist daily in Berlin, we learn that in connection with this

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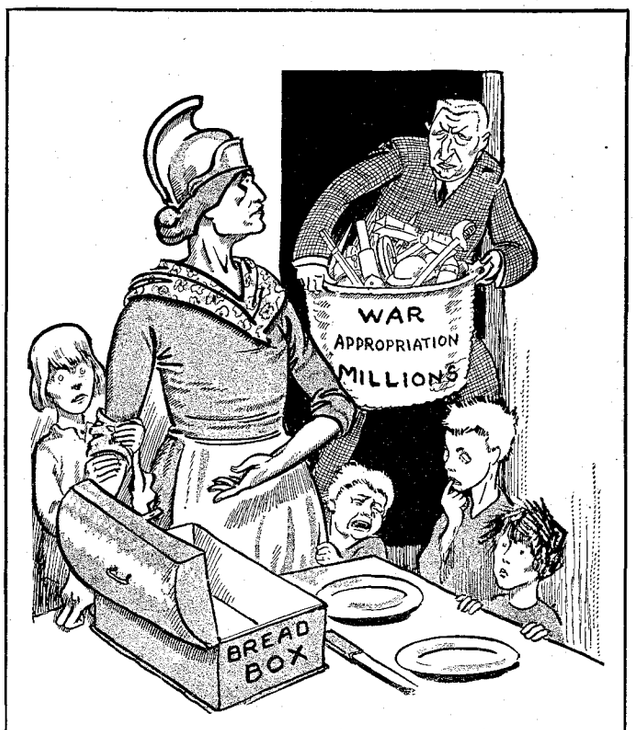
change of policy "bourgeois" families who had been allowed to return to their apartments and homes are again being expelled from them and families of "proletarians" sent to occupy their place. The expelled do not even receive compensation for repairs and improvements which they had paid for with their money.

OVERCROWDED HOLLAND

TOO MANY DUTCHMEN—in fact, 205 people to the square mile—are packed into Holland, recent statistics show, whereas France has only 74 to the square mile, the United States 11, Argentina 3, and Australia not quite one. To make matters worse, Holland has become a difficult place in which to earn a living, as prices are high and jobs altogether too few. Young men are literally falling over each other, according to W. H. Wisselink, who reports that "when any modest position is vacant, there is only an embarrassment of choice among the crowd of candidates." Writing in *Vrageen van den Day*, he tells us that in Holland there is neither room enough for professional men nor land enough for farmers:

"We have an excess of brilliant and well-trained men, who go to foreign fields where the struggle is more tense but the returns are more certain and the pay better. With our ordinary farmers, the owners of even small holdings are fortunate, but the peasants have no land and go to the city to look for work. The agriculturist is then degraded to the rank of day laborer and is on his way down to that of factory worker and striker. His standard of living falls below that of his class in the country because Holland has too many farmers."



INCREASED MILITARY EXPENDITURE

THE DUTCH PEOPLE (to War Minister): "Aren't you ashamed of yourself?"

—*De Notenkraker* (Amsterdam).

Insofar as the country people are concerned, Mr. Wisselink suggests as means of relief intensive cultivation on smaller farms, the reclamation of marsh-lands, and emigration to the Dutch colonies:

"If a farmer succeeds in making a certain area produce more without letting the expenses eat up the profits, he thereby practically increases our acres. The same area gives more people work than before. A number of the farms are divided and often half the farm yields a net profit greater than the old undivided holding. In this way not only is excess population combated, but the welfare of the farmers increased. The propaganda for better farming has done a great deal of good, and Broekema has accomplished a great improvement with the introduction of the Wilhelmina variety of wheat and the Petküser rye, while the investigations of the government specialists on diseases affecting potatoes have helped intensive market gardeners. The better the farming the more employment for the country lads.

"Another means of increasing our arable land is the reclaiming of marsh-land, draining and dredging, which of course does away with the superfluous number of landowners while giving Pieter the lackland his daily bread and beer. It is not to be hoped, however, that the reclaiming of land from the encroachments of the sea can entirely obviate the excess of farmers. The population of Holland has doubled within the last forty years, so that several hundred farms reclaimed every year can scarcely feed the excess population, as we already have 200,000 farms. The reclaiming contractors pay very little, and unless the young peasant is extremely abstemious, he may even hunger. There is considerable opposition here against the draining and reclaiming of the Zuider Zee, because our legislators are too intent on the large capital necessary to think of the thousands of Dutchmen who would be able to subsist, tho meagerly, by the labor required."

Returning to the question of the division of land, Mr. Wisselink says that "tho it permits the farmer's children and grandchildren to stay in the country, the country's prosperity is not increased one iota." For—

"Generally speaking, the farm of twenty hectares should not be divided and the children should have a richer farm than their father through scientific husbandry. When crops are sown that demand more labor, more farmhands are needed. The farmer must of course consider outgo and income and the foreign market. Many market gardeners in Holland are now trying to change their line of crops because of the scarcity of ready money here and abroad.

"Commerce and trade could only employ the excess population if our industrial leaders were superior to those in other lands, if they had more capital, or if the workmen worked harder or were contented with less pay than in other countries. Only the last is true, so the excess in these occupations must also be admitted. Holland has enjoyed a period of great prosperity during the last twenty-five years, together with all Western Europe, but the war made deep inroads upon all the great fortunes and wiped out the smaller ones. A natural consequence is that many have to work now who used to live on their income. Another evil is the army of middlemen that has sprung up between the producer and the consumer. This is a result of failure to make a living in the country, but prevents the accumulation of capital and gradually causes the impoverishment of the entire country."

Mr. Wisselink suggests as remedies a more practical education for agriculturists and the manufacturers and engineers as well as emigration. Schools that teach a boy to get 10 hectoliters more of rye per acre than his father did, do more than the schools who fill his head with abstract knowledge, he contends, while the same applies to the industries and engineering. Moreover, he feels that emigration should be encouraged to Holland's rich possessions in the Far East where white men can not work in the fields, but where they are always needed to give orders to the natives; if more capital is invested in Java, nature helps man there so abundantly that thousands of Dutchmen could find a good living. Still, again, we are told that Russia will give refuge in some years to millions of sober, plodding Germans, and that many Dutchmen should also be induced to find homes there and aid in good government and the building up of commerce and merchant marine just as they did in New Amsterdam. Finally, "France's barren north may flourish again when the unyielding Dutch peasant makes up his mind to go to a far country and hold his purchased acres as stedfastly as her vanished legions did." On the whole, then, Mr. Wisselink appears hopeful, trusting that overcrowded Holland will find relief from what are now very unsatisfactory conditions and regain its old-time prosperity.

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

LIQUID OXYGEN LIFTS 4,500 TONS OF ROCK

THE BLASTING OF ROCK is a much bigger business in this country than most people realize. To shatter and to dislodge this rock from the ledge requires every twelve-month the use of millions of pounds of powerful explosives. For this work dynamite is extensively employed. It is self-evident, writes F. W. O'Neil in *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York), that substantial economies would result if the quarryman had at his command a cheaper and an equally effective blasting agent. He believes that such a medium is to be had in the explosives made from liquid oxygen. This kind of explosive was brought to a commercial stage of usefulness through the exigencies of war and has been retained as a substitute for dynamite in some important mines abroad. Few persons have yet learned, however, that American experts have brought the art of manufacturing liquid-oxygen explosives to a more advanced stage than that attained abroad, and are now in a position to give our quarrymen and our mine operators the benefit of these improvements. We read:

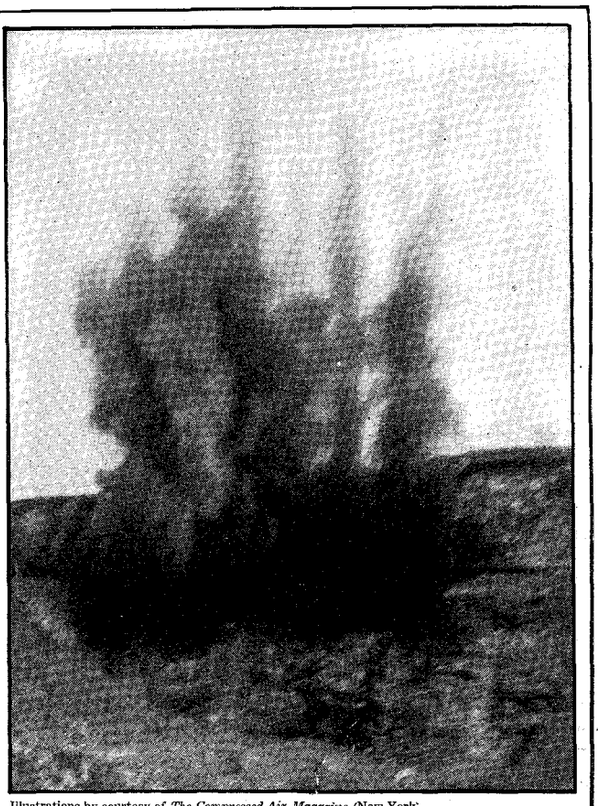
"Probably, the measure of this progress can be better understood if we describe a demonstration made recently at a quarry in Pennsylvania. That blast has made it possible for us to draw a direct comparison between the performance of dynamite and liquid oxygen when tested under similar service conditions.

"On March 5 of the current year, some preliminary blasting was done with liquid oxygen at Myerstown, Lebanon County, Pennsylvania, on the property of the Calcite Quarry Company, and as a consequence of the excellence of that showing the quarry company gladly assented to a second demonstration. The object of this was to conduct a complete blast in accordance with the usual procedure followed by the company in its routine operations. This took the form of a twelve-hole blast on a thirty-foot bench, which was located at one end of the quarry. The drill-holes were spaced about 12 feet apart, and each was 28 feet deep and 5½ inches in diameter. The cartridges were 5 inches in diameter and 18 inches long—five of them being placed in each hole. Loose loam was poured into the holes, and none of this was tamped.

"The cartridge cases were of stout muslin and filled with finely divided carbonaceous material, which was highly absorbent. Before soaking in the liquid oxygen, each dry cartridge, in its complete form, weighed 3.25 pounds. As has been determined, each unit of carbon requires for its complete combustion 2.66 units of oxygen. However, the ratio of absorption in the case of the cartridges employed at Myerstown was 3.5 units of oxygen—the excess oxygen allowing a correspondingly longer period in which to load the holes and to make other preparations before evaporation brought the explosive to the proper point. Explosive action with cartridges of this kind can be obtained any time within two hours after they have been saturated and placed in the drill-holes.

"The liquid oxygen required for the demonstrating blast was delivered at Myerstown in forty fifteen-liter transportation bottles. The cartridges were soaked for about thirty minutes. All twelve holes were shot in unison. There was intentionally a lapse of thirty minutes between the time the cartridges were in place in the twelve holes and the moment of firing, and there was a total interval of one hour and thirty-five minutes from the moment the first of the cartridges was taken out of the liquid oxygen until the blast was set off. This point is important for it emphasizes that large quantities of liquid oxygen can be used for a single blast and ample time allowed for the deliberate placing of the cartridges, and for making what other arrangements may be necessary to insure effective results.

"To fire the sixty cartridges there was hung in each hole from top to bottom a suitable length of TNT Cordeau; and the twelve lengths of Cordeau were connected above ground to a common trunk—a single cap on the trunk fuse serving to set off all the charges at the same instant when detonated electrically. According to officials of the Calcite Quarry Company, for a similar blast under ordinary conditions they would use eighty-five pounds of 40 per cent. dynamite in each hole, or a total of 1,020 pounds."



Illustrations by courtesy of *The Compressed Air Magazine* (New York)

THE BIGGEST LIQUID-OXYGEN BLAST

The first large-scale commercial use in this country of liquid oxygen for blasting. Here $57.63 worth of the new explosive did the work for which $135.15 worth of dynamite would have been required. This means breaking rock at 1.28 cents a ton as against 3 cents when using dynamite. The cloud is caused by the dust from the red loam used in the drill-holes for stemming.

The writer estimates that 4,500 tons of rock were broken by the blast or 6.2 tons per pound of explosive employed. Had 1,020 pounds of dynamite been used instead and a like quantity of rock broken, this would have meant 4.4 tons of rock for each pound of explosive. It was conclusively determined that liquid-oxygen cartridges can not be detonated in the open air by a fuse, but that they will burn rapidly with a bright flame. This was proved by placing a few cartridges in the open and setting them off with fuses. Mr. O'Neil now proceeds to consider the monetary significance of the main performance. He writes:

"The total outlay for the liquid-oxygen explosive amounts to $57.63; the bill for dynamite would have been $135.15. At these rates, the expenditure for each ton of rock broken was 1.28 cents, while the use of dynamite would have cost three cents.

"A marked feature of the effect of the blast was a somewhat pronounced crater formed at the foot of the quarry face when the bench was lifted. This cavity served admirably to indicate the downward force exerted by the liquid oxygen.

"The liquid oxygen used in this significant demonstration was produced by a plant operating under the system developed by the French physicist, Dr. Georges Claude; and one of the distinctive characteristics of it is that it is necessary to compress atmospheric air to only 1,000 pounds or possibly less to produce liquid oxygen.

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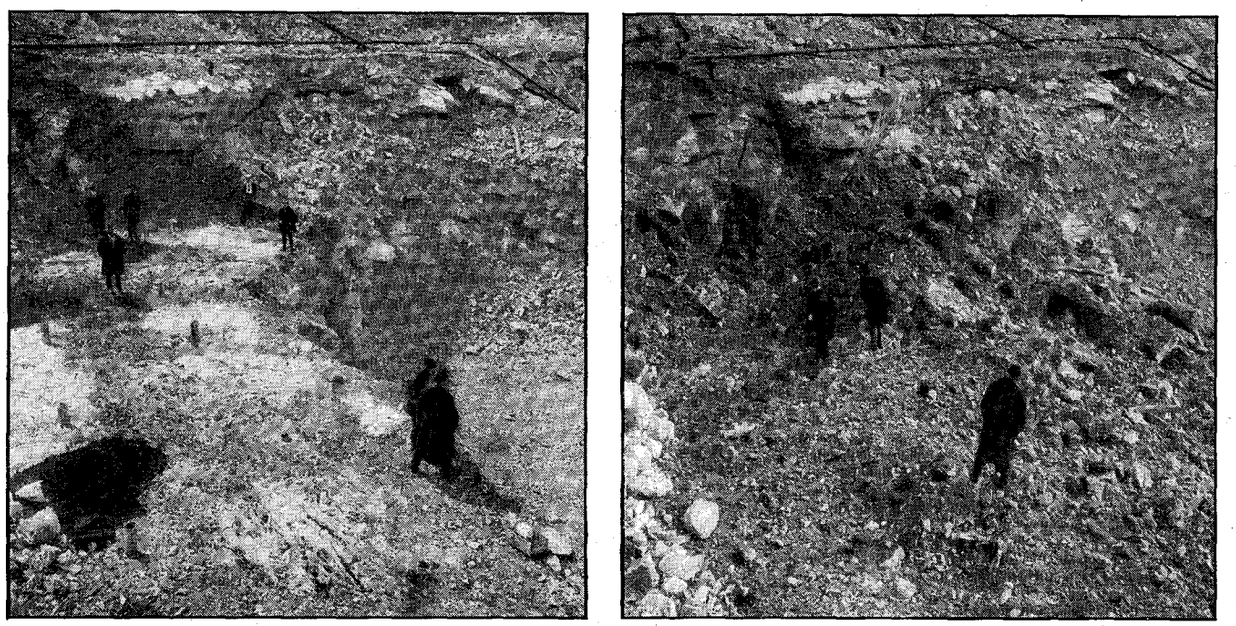


BEFORE AND AFTER BLASTING WITH LIQUID OXYGEN

At the left is the bench before the blast. The dark patches are piles of red loam used for stemming. Collars to protect the holes after drilling show the location of the twelve drill-holes. At the right is shown result of the blast; 4,500 tons of rock were broken up, at the rate of more than six tons per pound of explosive. A crater was formed at the foot of the quarry face in front of the two men in the background.

By other systems in use, the air must be subjected to an initial pressure of 3,500 pounds before liquefaction is accomplished.

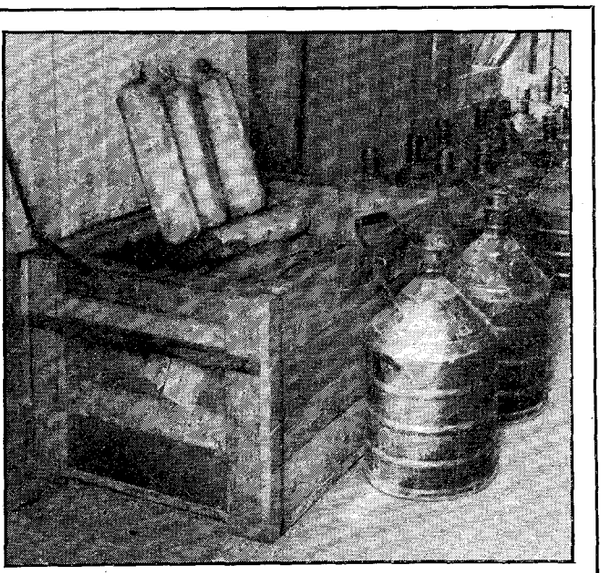
"The blast at Myerstown was the first of its kind on a commercial scale ever made in a quarry in the United States; and there are the best of reasons for believing that it was the largest blast of liquid-oxygen explosives so far set off anywhere"

SWEETER THAN SACCHARIN

WHETHER SACCHARIN IS HARMLESS or not has not yet been settled by the courts. The question may prove to be without interest, after all, for a still sweeter compound has been discovered—a chemical rejoicing in the formidable name of "alpha-anti-aldoxime of perillaldehyde." A single pound of this will go as far as a ton of common sugar. This compound, we are told by Science Service's *Daily Science News Bulletin* (Washington), was known ten years before anybody thought of tasting it. It was first made in Germany in 1910 and duly analyzed and described, but it was not until 1920 that a chemist, making the compound, found to his surprize that it was sweet, and surprizingly sweet at that. He was a Japanese named Furukawa, and it is made from the essential oil of a plant known to the Japanese as "Shiso" and to botanists as "Perilla." We read:

"The interesting thing about it from a chemical standpoint is that it is not in the least like any of the natural sugars in structure, altho it is composed of the same elements, carbon, hydrogen and oxygen, the common elements of all foods. Yet if the same number of atoms of the same elements, attached to one another in the same way, are arranged in a slightly different position the resulting compound is not sweet at all.

"The record for sweetness has hitherto been held by saccharin, which was made by Ira Remsen, afterward president of Johns Hopkins University, while he was a student. It is a coal-tar derivative, and also no relation of the sugars, yet it is several hundred times sweeter than cane sugar. Just how much sweeter depends upon the degree of dilution. If the water solution is strong one part of saccharin equals 200 parts of sugar. If more water is added the sugar solution loses its sweetness in proportion to the dilution, but the saccharin holds out better, so that 700 times as much water can be added to the saccharin solution as to the sugar solution before it ceases to taste sweet."



THE WHEREWITHAL FOR LIQUID-OXYGEN BLASTING

Liquid oxygen is brought in the bottles, then it is put in the soaking tank here shown. The muslin cartridge cases are filled with absorbent carbon. They are soaked in the tank for half an hour.

Besides saccharin and the new formidably named compound, there are other super-sweet sugar substitutes, two of which are briefly mentioned:

"Dulcin, another coal-tar compound, is about half as sweet as saccharin, yet, strange to say, the addition to saccharin of only 50 per cent. of dulcin will nearly double its sweetness. A third coal-tar compound, about a hundred times as sweet as sugar, goes under the name of glucin.

"Another super-sweet was reported at the recent meeting of the American Chemical Society by A. W. Dox and Bruce Houston of Detroit. This is some 300 times sweeter than sugar and is altogether unlike any of the others in structure. It contains chlorin and is called 'hexyl-chloro-malonamide.' A slight change in the make-up of its molecule produces a compound that is not sweet but intensely bitter."

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MEET THE OTHEOGRAPH

THE RECENT ELECTRIC-TRACTION EXHIBIT held at Erie, Pennsylvania, included a demonstration of the otheograph [Greek *otheo*, push] a device to record the effect of a passing locomotive or motor-car on the track over which it moves. This instrument is described in an article contributed to *The Railway Age* (New York). Says the writer:

"The otheograph is a device designed to record the action on the rails of each separate wheel of a locomotive or motor-car. It shows by a graphic record the vertical and transverse thrust of the wheels on each tie. The vertical deflection is transmitted through heavy springs underneath the rail and the transverse deflection through similar springs set vertically and bearing against the head of the rail. The deflection of these springs on the passage of a locomotive is recorded through a lever arm with a pointer at the end which traces a record on paper wrapt around a rotating cylinder similar to an engine indicator.

"The otheograph ties may be installed in place of the regular ties on the track, either singly or in a grouping of several, and on curves or tangent tracks.

"The installation on the test tracks at Erie comprises 25 of these ties grouped together covering a distance of 50 feet in tangent track. The revolving mechanism provides for moving all of the recording cylinders on each side of the track simultaneously, allowing as many records to be taken of each side of the locomotive as the number of the ties that are grouped together. The movement of the operating mechanism for the recording cylinders is independent of the speed of the locomotive. The operating mechanism is driven by a constant speed motor with suitable gear reduction in order that the distances between the peaks on the curves are proportional to the actual distance between the wheels on the various locomotives.

"Each record taken shows all the wheels of the locomotive, and is so made that the pressure and lateral movement of the leading wheel is shown at the left end. Each recording head indicates the vertical and lateral deflection of the rail as the successive wheels pass over the tie.

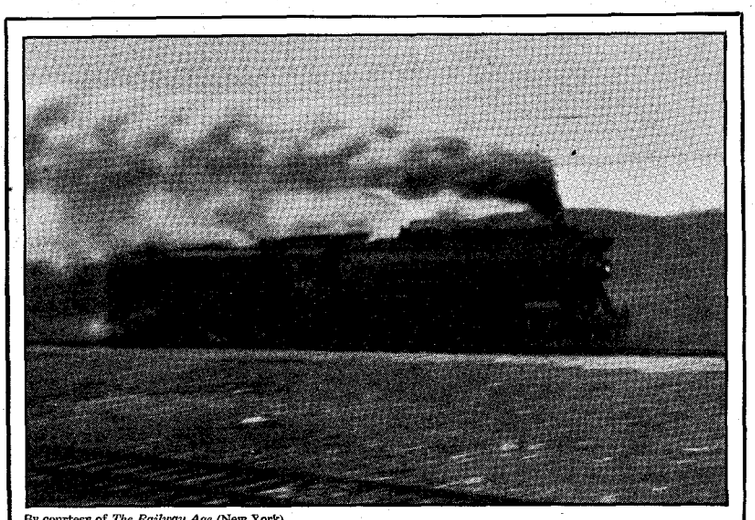
"The record is not necessarily limited to one locomotive only, as, by moving the paper slowly, the record of all the wheels of an entire train might be taken.

"Particular attention has been given in the installation of the otheograph test tracks at Erie in an effort to obtain the same type of roadbed as the rest of the track.

"Each of the otheograph ties is located immediately over a wooden tie with the same supporting ballast as elsewhere. Between the otheograph tie and the wooden tie is a thin wooden stringer to retain the alinement, but with no appreciable vertical stiffness. The action of a locomotive running over these two would seem to indicate that no unusual track condition is imposed.

"In cases when wheels are close together, it is probable that the wheel which has just passed an indicating point on the otheograph is still having some effect on that point as the following wheel passes the point, due to stiffness of the rail. The otheograph does, however, give an accurate record of the effect of a locomotive on the track.

"At present the results obtained are relative only, but a method has been devised for the purpose of applying a scale to the otheograph record so that it will measure the forces on the rail in pounds."



By courtesy of *The Railway Age* (New York)

ITS EFFECT ON THE TRACK IS ABOUT TO BE MEASURED

A New York Central mikado locomotive running at 63 miles an hour just before passing over the otheograph, which measures the effect of the pressure of each wheel on the rails.

WHAT MAKES RADIO FANS?

"THE BUILDING OF THEIR OWN SETS," answers *Radio Press Service* (New York). It certainly is not the novelty of the new method of communication, because novelty alone would soon wear off. It is not always the thrill of "getting" broadcasting stations thousands of miles away, since some set-owners would rather listen to a varied program from a good station near home than to spend time trying to pick up the feeble wave from some thirteenth-class station in Idaho. No; the real answer, according to George W. Hoehn, assistant engineer of the Acme Apparatus Company, "is that the great majority of the three million set-owners have built their own sets and get almost as much enjoyment out of making and remaking them and putting them together in different kinds of circuits as they do in hearing the programs." He goes on:

"Any person with a little ingenuity and care in following plain diagrams can make a set which will get as good results—and often better—than 'ready-made' sets.

"The phenomenal increase in the number of set-owners in the United States in the last two or three years is due largely to the fact that the public has come to realize that no revolutionary changes need be expected in radio. There may be changes in styles and types, but not in the fundamental principles which make wireless communication possible, any more than there have been in the telephone, the gas-engine, the electric motor and the phonograph. The principle of each of these inventions is the same to-day as when they were discovered. Radio circuits which gave good results two or three years ago do so to-day.

"Efficient amplification is the underlying principle which has made radio possible. The modern way to amplify is to use the same tubes for both kinds of amplification—radio and audio. Radio amplification increases the energy before it gets to the detector, and brings in the distant stations. Audio amplification increases the energy after it leaves the detector, and makes the signals loud. Ordinarily each stage of amplification, either audio or radio, requires a separate tube and transformer. If three stages of radio and three of audio are used, six tubes and six transformers are needed. Using the reflex principle only three tubes would be needed, as each tube amplifies twice, first at radio frequencies and then at audio frequencies.

"By this method of amplification, the tubes do double duty. This is called the reflex method. This type of set is so sensitive that the faintest signals from distant stations can be made to operate a loudspeaker. Due to the extreme sensitivity of this set a large aerial is not needed, in fact a few turns of wire wound on a frame is sufficient. This form of aerial is called a loop, and when using this type of energy collector the stations are selected with only one knob, making it the ideal set which engineers have dreamed of for many years. This set gives maximum amplification with a minimum of tubes, has only one control, needs no outside aerial, and brings in the distant stations loud and clear, but above all brings them in undistorted.

"In order to hear clearly and distinctly, it is necessary to use amplifying transformers that amplify the sound without distorting it. Amplification is the key to radio—it increases the tiny sound waves that reach the set and makes them loud enough to hear and enjoy.

"But it is not enough to amplify the sound. Good amplifiers do not blur it and make muffled, unintelligible sounds out of messages that should be clear and distinct. That is the danger of distortion."

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SUCCESS THROUGH THREADS OF ACTIVITY

SUCCESS can be reached only along what he calls "continuous threads of activity," says Vladimir Karapetoff, honorary professor of electrical engineering in Cornell University, in an article compounded of several talks before the technical employees of the Westinghouse Company. The extracts given below are from *The Bridge* (Pittsburgh). Says Mr. Karapetoff:

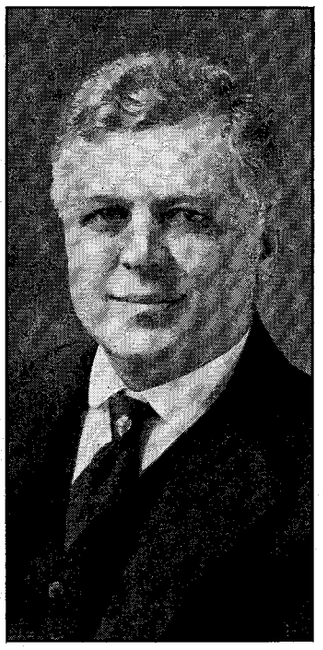
"The first diagram emphasizes the importance of continuity of effort and of patience. After graduating from a technical school the young man should select some particular branch of electrical engineering and carry it through life as a thread. The process of becoming proficient in a subject, may be compared to that of spinning a thread, adding to it new fibers as opportunities present themselves, and working these fibers organically into the thread. Only in this manner can a young man hope to become a master of the intricate details of an electrical subject.

"However, it is not sufficient for success and for happiness to be a narrow specialist. So the remaining lines in the diagram show some other 'threads' which a normal and harmoniously balanced young man should tie on to his college education and learn to spin them continuously through life. The usual claim of lack of time is mainly due to impatience and to the lack of continuity of effort. One who lays out his problems for many years to come can always find at least scraps of time, periods of low demand, unused intervals, etc., to add new fibers to this or that thread. The two arrowheads on top are intended to indicate the continuity of the threads and the ultimate purpose (service) for which they should be carried on and which alone can give true and lasting happiness.

"In Fig. 2, the difficulties in spinning one of the main threads are illustrated in the manner of climbing a hill, like 'Pilgrim's Progress.' At o' the young man starts with but a small amount of knowledge, oo' (residual magnetism) acquired in college. On the elementary stage o'a he can not work very hard because he has to rely on others to help him (small black dot) and he can not do much original thinking (small white circle) not having enough facts to base it on. Between *a* and *b* is the first real climb on which many fail and either remain routine drudges for life or are deflected into more congenial occupations. Much larger circles are shown on the part *ab* of the path, to indicate a great amount of hard work and original thinking required. Those who succeed in reaching *b* usually have several opportunities of applying their new skill and knowledge, and thus make this skill an organic part of their personalities. This period, *bc*, might be called the period of assimilation of knowledge.

"After this, the successive stages of a man's professional career may be represented as a succession of climbs requiring a large amount of hard work coupled with original thinking, and of periods of application or assimilation. The cross at *e* is a common grace of 'almost successes,' and stands as a warning to those who spend the best parts of their lives in climbing to a certain position of recognition, only to find at the end that either their vision is insufficient to climb the last rock or that they are not any more capable of even a moderate amount of required hard work.

"A few who reach *f* can not rest on their laurels, but, having become leaders in their profession, have new responsibilities which such a position implies. There are two primary duties of high leadership. One is to help others to climb as high as possible. This duty is indicated by posts *s*1 and *s*2 with ropes attached to be thrown back to faithful climbers on various steep slopes. The other duty is toward future unborn generations, to open new vistas for them and to make their life paths easier and more fruitful. This duty is indicated by the arrowhead marked 'Infinite Progress,' and it is on this path of self-imposed duty that such lonesomeness and martyrdom is encountered."



HE EXPLAINS SUCCESS

Prof. Vladimir Karapetoff, who gives a unique explanation of the technique of success, illustrated by the diagrams which are reproduced on the opposite page. While he has engineers in mind, much of what he says is applicable to any profession.

PERILS OF THE BATHTUB

THE OPPOSITION OF THE MEDICAL profession to the bathtub, when it was first introduced into this country, was possibly more farsighted than one would be inclined to think. The Japanese, it will be noted, have always considered bathtubs unclean utensils, and experiments reported by Katherine Hirst and Jean Broadhurst, of Teachers' College, New York, in *The Nation's Health* (Chicago) tend to confirm this opinion, at least in cases where tubs are used by a considerable number of persons without chemical cleansing between times. The experiments recommended the free use of chlorinated lime, or better still the substitution of the shower-bath. Many people, the writers say, are willing to substitute the more stimulating shower for the morning tub, but at night most people prefer the more soothing and relaxing effects of the warm tub bath. There are, however, strong arguments for replacing bathtubs by showers in dormitories, boarding-houses, and probably in a large percentage of private homes. This is indicated by the study already described, undertaken to test the persistence of characteristic body organisms. We read further:

"Since *Bacterium coli* is a constant and prominent inhabitant of the human intestines, it was selected as an indicative organism in this study of the bathtub problem. Its persistence would not necessarily prove the survival of definite disease organisms, but we, as a nation, would instinctively object to using a tub we knew held such traces of previous occupancy.

"The bathtubs studied were dormitory tubs, used by groups of eight or ten people each. The bathtub samples were obtained by rubbing a fresh cotton swab in three places on each tub. Each swab was placed immediately in a fermentation tube. On incubating two to three days, some of the tubes showed the well-known *Bacterium coli* reaction.

"In all, one hundred and thirteen bathtubs were tested in this way. Of these, thirty-nine were found to give positive *Bacterium coli* findings.

"This shows that at least one-third of the bathtubs were not thoroughly cleaned between periods of use. The following statements may be made:

"1. As many positive results were obtained from bathtubs that were dry as from wet bathtubs.

"2. The bottom and edge of the drain, which are the slowest places to become dry, show the highest per cent. of *Bacterium coli* findings.

"3. No relationship existed between the results obtained and the eye classification of the tubs as 'clean' or 'dirty.'

"4. No definite figures were obtained with regard to time intervals since occupancy, because the bathtubs were used irregularly throughout the day as well as during the rush hours at night and morning.

"From this portion of the work the following conclusions are evident:

"1. Since *Bacterium coli* is so frequently found in bathtubs, other organisms that are definitely pathogenic may be transferred through the indiscriminate use of bathtubs, especially where very short intervals elapse between the times when the tub is in use, as in the more rushed morning and evening hours.

"2. Special investigations are necessary regarding the methods of cleaning bathtubs.

"Various cleaning agents and disinfectants were tried out. Ammonia failed to kill the organisms in sixteen out of sixteen trials. Kerosene tested five minutes after application failed to kill the organisms in four out of four tests; when tested fifteen minutes after application, kerosene failed in three out of four tests.

"Chlorinated lime, as obtained at ordinary grocery stores

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in small tin boxes gave very good results, when used as a powder or in freshly made saturated solutions. Tests made five minutes after each application showed that *Bacterium coli* was killed in twelve out of twelve trials.

"Neither of two commercial disinfectants was effective in the dilution advertised, tho each killed *Bacterium coli* in one minute when the solution was twice as strong as the one recommended.

"The domestic cleansing agents (two frictional and one chemical) were quite unsatisfactory.

"In all 176 tests were made with eight common disinfecting and cleaning agents.

"Chlorinated lime is the most satisfactory of the agents tested for home and institutional use, both because of its low cost and the rapidity with which it acts. Since stock solutions are effective for seven days, an ordinary five-cent can could be dissolved in a quart of water and kept in a corked jar or bottle for use during the entire week. There is probably no addition to the cleaning and disinfecting substances used in the home so well worth the money and the slight amount of labor required.

"It is recommended, therefore, that:

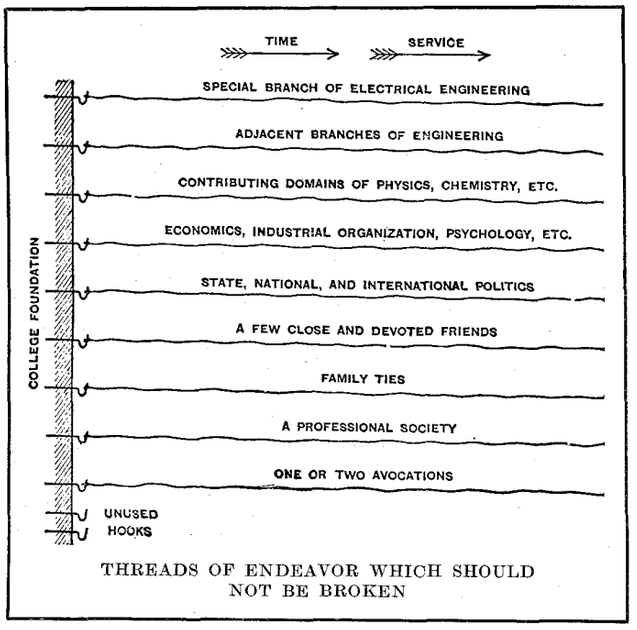
"1. Bathtubs in boarding-houses, hotels, dormitories, etc., should be washed thoroughly with chlorinated lime after use, or at least five minutes preceding filling.

"2. If adequate disinfection can not be assured, bathtubs should be replaced by showers."

"FORTIFIED" MILK

MILKS ARE BEING FORTIFIED by the addition of condensed-milk products, we are told by Dr. David Wilbur Horn, writing in *The American Journal of Pharmacy* (Philadelphia). The quantities added are too small to respond to the usual chemical test, but Dr. Horn has examined some thousands of milk residues microscopically, and during the past year has repeatedly observed that the microscopic appearance is sufficiently characteristic to enable him to detect many fortified milks. He briefly reports the results of his test as follows:

"Recently I had the opportunity to work upon known commercially fortified milks which had had only 20 quarts of condensate added to 1,200 quarts of normal milk. Even at this dilution the results are definite, and the fortified milks were readily identified.



THREADS OF ENDEAVOR WHICH SHOULD NOT BE BROKEN

"The milks are centrifuged 10 minutes at 2,000 to 2,100 revolutions per minute in glass tubes closed at the bottom with rubber stoppers. Smears are made from the residues adhering to these stoppers, allowed to air-dry, and then stained with methylene blue. After washing and air-drying, the smears are examined with the microscope. Numerous foreign bodies have been observed thus in fortified milks that can not be found in residues from normal raw milks or normal pasteurized milks. In their appearance these foreign bodies are suggestive of minute starch grains, and are readily distinguished from minute fat globules by their irregular forms and the fact that they take some of the stain whereas the fat globules remain colorless. Sometimes these foreign bodies give the visual impression of collapsed spheres, after the manner of red blood-cells, but they are much smaller. When such smears are compared by the naked eye with smears from normal milks they seem usually to exhibit a mat surface, relatively lusterless and rough.

"In some instances the centrifugal force has produced visible deposits (of white solids) from the fortified milks. This fact suggests the reason why the microscopic detection of such milks is possible. Colloidal particles thrown down and dried might naturally be expected to vary in exact form and size while still showing general similarity.

"This microscopic test is readily made a part of the routine examination of milks, and it is definite and sensitive. Whether or not there are commercial fortified milks that it will not detect will be answered most promptly through extensive use."

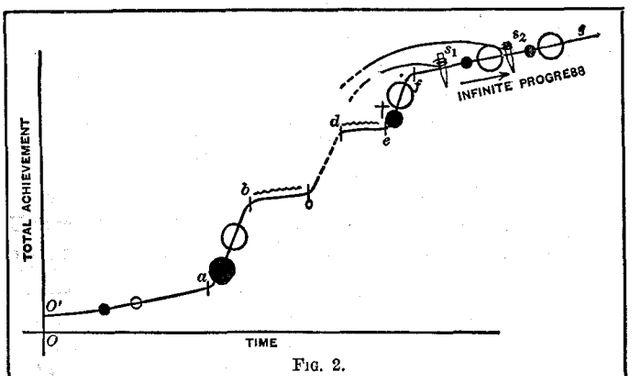


FIG. 2.

●, hard work; ○, original thinking; ∿∿, assimilation; †, the common grave of "almost successes"; s_1, s_2, posts with ropes to help climbers.

"THE HEIGHTS BY GREAT MEN REACHED AND KEPT—"

Are not attained by sudden flight, according to Professor Karapetoff, but by alternating periods of strenuous work or thought and of assimilation.

WHAT ELECTRIC LIGHT IS BEST FOR THE EYES?—The increasing use of electric light, even in rural neighborhoods, lends fresh importance to the question as to which of the various types of electric light is the one best suited for the human eyes. This is answered definitely by *La Presse Medicale* (Paris), which says:

"There are three principal types of electric lamps—the old-fashioned bulb having a carbon filament, the lamp having a long metal filament in a vacuum, and the lamp having a shorter filament in nitrogen. This last is more costly but has a higher degree of lighting power for an equal amount of electricity. The light of the three types differs considerably to the eye. The carbon filament gives a more yellowish light, while the nitrogen light, which is the most brilliant, exhibits a sort of halo. When analyzed by the spectograph the radiation of the three lamps is shown to differ greatly. The spectrum given by the nitrogen lamps is not only the most intense but the most extensive, and includes the ultra-violet rays, while the lamp with the carbon filament has a spectrum which includes a number of ingra-red rays, the visible radiation consisting mainly of yellow, orange and red. This carbon filament lamp contains too many of the infra-red rays to be comfortable to the eye. The nitrogen lamp, on the other hand, contains too much of the ultra-violet radiation and thus renders the crystalline lens fluorescent, whence comes the halo mentioned above. Preference should therefore be given to the vacuum lamp, since the light furnished by it is better balanced and more complete. With regard to the nitrogen lamp it may be said further that it is inadvisable that a source of light should be too rich in ultra-violet rays, since these tend to diminish the sensitiveness of the retina and cause congestion of the conjunctiva."

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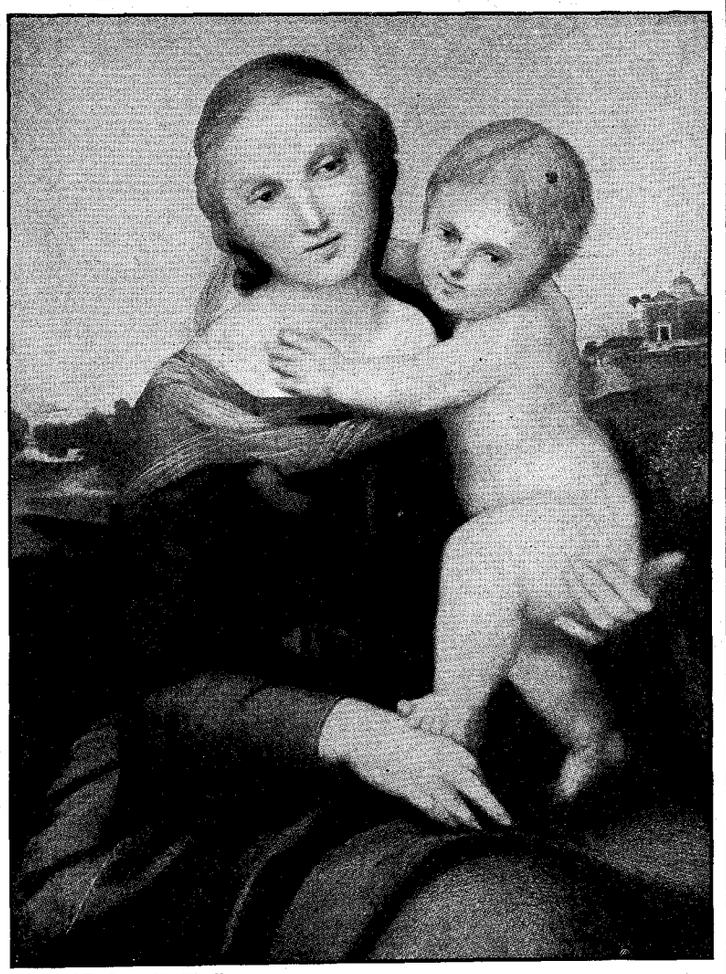
TRAINING TO PRESERVE ART

MERE PURCHASE is not our full duty. Preservation of the art treasures that Europe's need places within our reach is perhaps even a greater duty, for it implies the possession and use of something besides money. Harvard has come to recognize the need here of a trained body of men and women to care for the works of art that have come under the guardianship of America, and is raising a minimum sum of $2,000,000 "for the erection of a new art museum, or art laboratory, and for the endowment of original research in the preservation of art." Pictures and artistic objects removed from the climatic conditions under which they were produced are found to deteriorate under the rigors of our climate and housing conditions; hence the need to save what we have acquired out of the overflowing storehouse of Europe. The amount of this accumulation has been steadily growing. Mr. Edward W. Forbes, Director of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard, estimates that since 1910 more than $250,000,000 in European art treasures, comprising paintings, sculptures, etchings, prints, decorative panels, tapestries and other types of the fine arts have been brought to America. If these were added to what already existed in various collections, the total value of art treasures in America would likely exceed a half billion dollars. The works thus indicated are in our museums or large private collections. Those owned privately are from time to time loaned for public exhibitions, and so begin the public career they are likely destined for. In the statement of Mr. Forbes issued for the press, we read:



Courtesy of *The International Studio*

IS THERE ANOTHER RAPHAEL IN AMERICA?

This one reproduced here, known as "The Cowper Madonna," is in the famous collection of Mr. Joseph E. Widener of Philadelphia.

"The transfer of so many art treasures from Europe to America is unique; it represents the greatest transfer of art in history and it has been accomplished entirely by peaceful methods. In the past great transfers of art from one country to another have been, almost without exception, war indemnities levied by the victor.

"Furthermore, almost all of the American purchases of art in Europe have been made by individuals, either from their own love of art, or as a contribution to public museums. The number of wealthy American citizens who have devoted considerable portions of their personal fortunes to the accumulation of art treasures is impressive. It has been the mainstay of art patronage in this country.

"In Europe, on the other hand, quite the opposite has been true. In England, France and Italy there have been liberal patrons of the arts, but the largest measure of public museum support has been from the various Governments, which, recognizing the influence of the fine arts in the creation of national character, have made their support in times of peace liberal and their indemnities in war great. In addition, as in the case of Italy and France, there has been the munificent patronage of the church.

"America's rise as a storehouse of art treasures can be ascribed to two principal causes: first, the rise of our country as a great commercial power, a corollary of which is our present favorable economic position compared with that of Europe; and, secondly, the awakening interest in the fine arts on the part of the public. Individual and collective material wealth has always been a requisite in the collection and creation of art treasures, while the economic health of a nation as a whole has always been a requisite for the development of public taste and interest in the fine arts."

A little over fifty years ago there were no art museums in this country; now there are more than fifty-three important ones located in the large centers of population. These possessions impose responsibilities and introduce opportunities, says Mr. Forbes, who declares that "the error of our ways would be great were we to regard these possessions merely as a cause for pride, and overlook our responsibilities for their preservation and the opportunities of their influence." For—

"The great masterpieces which have come down to us are a priceless heritage. Unfortunately many of them, particularly paintings, are in constant danger of deterioration and permanent destruction. Old fourteenth-century pictures which have hung in the damper climate of Italy for 500 years sometimes deteriorate rapidly in steam-heated homes or museums. Others, because painted with inferior pigments or damaged by varnishes whose properties were unknown at the time of their use, have

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been lost to civilization forever, or are in danger of being so lost. This is as true with respect to many recent works of art as with those of older masters. The preservation of these, therefore—and the preservation of art is only a degree less important than its creation—falls upon America as an inescapable obligation.

"Our opportunities, which are as great as our obligations, lie in the use of these art treasures in the elevation of public taste. Taste, or the appreciation of art, is limited to our association with the artistic. And it is taste, which, in a large measure, is the determining factor in the levels attained in artistic creation. With America's collections, representing the best in art of all periods, a large part of the public should become intimate, and the rest interested. The appreciation and taste thus formed will do much to foster the creation of a distinctive American art, and the continued improvement in the appearance of our necessary and decorative surroundings.

"To enable America properly to discharge her obligations as the trustee or guardian of irreplaceable treasure, and to assist in the development of a public taste commensurate with our rôle as a great nation, Harvard University is raising a minimum sum of $2,000,000. This sum will be used for the erection of a new art museum, or art laboratory, and for the endowment of original research in the preservation of art.

"The education of men to be the guardians of the art relics—that is, men to serve as museum directors and curators—calls for a highly specialized training, and a scholarship as sound as that of any branch of learning. Knowledge of the proper care of art relics requires extensive training and research, often involving several branches of science. For instance, the chemistry of paints is a much neglected field of study which promises much both in the improvement of modern pigments and the preservation of old canvases. Besides being the guardians of the arts, curators and directors, along with connoisseurs, are the educators of the public in the fine arts.

"In supplying this highly specialized and scholarly training, Harvard University uses its art museum, containing valuable collections, as an art laboratory. Here future curators and connoisseurs may examine, analyze and study valuable works of art as minutely as the biologist studies his subjects in his laboratory. This is perhaps the most effective way in which men may be trained in the business of operating a museum.

"It is difficult to furnish exact figures as to the number of men actually engaged in the various branches of this profession, but it is known that twenty-four Harvard men and eight Radcliffe women are on the staffs of museums, and twenty-three are engaged in teaching. In addition there are at least eleven critics and a large number of artists who have graduated from Harvard in recent years. These figures do not include those who are architects.

"In addition to those studying the fine arts professionally, there are enrolled in the study of the fine arts at Harvard about 500 students, some of whom maintain these studies for a year only, while others continue them throughout their college course. Whether they undertake these studies or not is entirely voluntary with them. The nature of their work is similar to that of the students specializing in this field, the only difference being in the extent of concentration. It develops their critical faculties and enables them to carry out into the country with them upon graduation the cultural influences of the appreciation of beauty and good taste.

"Our failure properly to discharge our obligations as guardians of the valuable art treasures of the world would, in effect, be little short of that spirit of vandalism which destroyed so much of the art of ancient Greece and Rome. Similarly, our failure to foster the influence of these art treasures in our national life would be to deny ourselves the benefits of that civilizing force—beauty, by the achievements in which we measure the value of past peoples' contributions to civilization."

A similar effort has recently been started in England, as may be learned from an announcement of the Royal Academy which seeks "to devise ways and means for the preservation of ancient and modern art." It notes that hitherto preservative methods have been kept secret, but it seeks in future to establish an international study that will be prosecuted toward these ends. It appears that the Academy will concentrate at first on the best means of cleaning old masterpieces encrusted with the dirt of ages."

PUTTING JAZZ IN ITS PLACE

JAZZ HAS COME to receive serious attention from the colleges. Not that a new chair has been established to teach the compelling rhythm; or that students of it may apply for honors. The Dean of the Yale Music School is seriously concerned when he sees how New York concert halls have joined with the music halls and cabarets of Broadway to exploit it, and critics are warning composers not to overlook

Courtesy of *The International Studio*

A MEDICI AFTER BOTTICELLI

Mr. Otto Kahn is the fortunate possessor of this portrait of Giuliano de Medici by the artist seldom met outside Europe.

"'the steady whimsical meter' of jazz if they hope faithfully to represent the American spirit." Dean Smith is not out to kill jazz—only to confine it to its proper sphere. "Any criticism of the music or of its composers is academic and uncalled for—provided jazz holds to its original purpose of entertaining people in their times of recreation." But he does object when he sees serious musicians "professing to find in jazz a veritable treasure of art which is to represent America before the world." In the New York *Herald Tribune* he proceeds to point out "one or two fallacies which lurk in the enthusiastic but careless thinking of the protagonist of jazz." Thus:

"It is commonly remarked that jazz is 'typical of the pulse of America.' Yes, but of a restricted America, the America of Times Square at night—dancing, dining, joking, fun-loving America. To many people, to be sure, that is America; the rest is unexplored. But where in either the verse or music of jazz can be found the rhythm of strong, fine feeling, of America at her work, of the thoughtful idealism of her quieter hours? Confined in the ballroom, the theater and the fashionable hotel, jazz can

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have no knowledge of the romance of the New England hills or the vast spaces of the Western plains. Jazz is not the folk-lore of a nation.

"A second fallacy: 'Out of this jazz movement will be produced at some future time the great American composer.' What will the great man have as material for his art? A few orchestral effects, produced by queer instruments and novel mechanical devices. We laugh now at what one writer calls 'the chuckling, gurgling saxophone and the giggling clarinet,' but the first five years of this type of humor are the easiest.

"What is bound eventually to deaden the inventiveness of the 'great American composer' is the fact that jazz is the exploitation of just one rhythm. This rhythm is the original rag-time of thirty years ago. There have been occasional captivating additions to it in the form of elaborate counterpoints in jarring rhythmic dissonance, but the fundamental 'um-paugh, um-paugh' and the characteristic syncopation persist through the years. Without these there is no jazz. In the nine symphonies of Beethoven there are at least fifty totally different rhythms. Recently I played a 'Study in Jazz' by one of the most subtly trained Americans, ordinarily a non-jazzist. It is a thoroughly delightful piece. But I wonder what would happen if the same composer should try to match the thirty-six movements of the Beethoven symphonies with the same number of jazz studies, written under the tyranny of the one rhythm? This may be an unfair challenge, but the 'great American composer' of the future will have to face it."

Jazz is American, so Dean Smith argues, in much the same way and degree as the funny series of drawings in our newspapers. For example:

"'Mutt and Jeff,' and the remarkable work of Briggs are American to the bone, with the added advantage over jazz of possessing the power of satire. They are more our own product than are the paintings of the members of the National Academy who, like our musicians, are much influenced by technique. We never tire of watching the fortunes of 'Petey Dink' and his expensive family. Why does not some 100 per cent. lover of American art propose 'Petey' as the model for Justice, Medicine or the Fine Arts in the mural decorations of our public buildings? The only reason that such a proposal seems more absurd than the present effort to enthrone jazz is that absurdities which strike the eye are more readily detected than those that pass into the ear.

"Sheer Americanism in art can not be expected at this time. The melting-pot is the symbol of our artistic life, as well as of our hoped-for racial unity. We shall have to be satisfied for the present with an occasional authentic flavor of Americanism. Such a flavor is often to be noticed in our American music. The works of Chadwick, MacDowell, Parker and, more recently, Sowerby abound in passages which somehow are American. When it comes to making a 'distinct contribution' to musical art our composers suffer a disadvantage in comparison with foreign musicians. We have no pure American folk music throbbing in our blood. Grieg, Tchaikovsky, Brahms and Verdi with perfect naturalness reflect the spirit of their folk music, and through that the spirit of their race. The most that the American can do is to make studies based on folk music. This is an objective, artificial pursuit. Negro and Indian melodies and jazz may be taken over and imitated, but they are not a part of the national heritage. The American, therefore, is driven into eclecticism, into fashioning a melting-pot of his own. He is subject to influences from all over the world, and shapes them into new forms which fit his personality. If he has been brought up with a strong love for Bach, Wagner and Franck, he is not at home in jazz. He finds it hopelessly restricted. All he can get from jazz of the present day is a few devices of orchestral color and the 'lilt,' which will serve him in special compositions, but which will be stupid and offensive if adopted for steady use.

"Possibly the jazz of the future will evolve into something else, something more varied than it is now. Its main contribution, however, will always have to be in the field of humor. Here it performs a useful service and endears itself to every American who enjoys a joke. But it would best leave to others the creation of big, deeply felt compositions where joking may be an affront. America knows how to weep as well as to laugh."

Courtesy of *The International Studio*

A MADONNA BY BONFIGLIO

Owned by Mr. Otto Kahn, is among the rare works of Italian art come to make its home in America.

HERMES STAYS AT HOME—America will not see the famous statue of Hermes by Praxiteles after all. The report was premature—"a canard" the London *Times* correspondent at Athens calls it. So we shall have to bear our disappointment as best we may. The difficulties of transportation would be insurmountable, it is said. It is declared mechanically impossible "to move the statue from its present site at Olympia (where it is in constant danger from earthquakes) even so far as Athens." The correspondent continues:

"The press, with very few exceptions, is extremely hostile to the proposal. It is pointed out that apart from the indignity of such a transaction, the risk of damage (or even loss) would be great. It will be remembered that the statue (of marble) is the *chef d'œuvre* of Praxiteles, and shows the god holding the infant Dionysos on his left arm. (The right forearm and the lower portions of both legs are missing.) This left arm would be extremely difficult to protect in transportation, and no insurance effected could restore the damage should it be broken off.

"The statue itself has never been moved from Olympia (near Patras), where it was found fifty years ago, partly because it was feared that it might be damaged in transit, partly because it was felt that Olympia was a more appropriate place for the patron god of the Olympic Games than the museum at Athens. For nearly a thousand years the statue in its undamaged state graced the Olympic playing-fields with its majestic beauty, and there is a very strong feeling against its removal, however worthy the object.

"The idea of trailing the statue round the United States in order to collect funds for the Greek refugees is repugnant to Greek feeling. . . . They have given freely of their own charity, the State has made great contributions, and valuable security has been pledged for the loan already obtained, while still more valuable security is offered for the further loan now sought. It is felt that if the only way to obtain American participation in the loan is to send the Hermes touring the States like a side-show at a fair the money so raised could bring no blessing with it."

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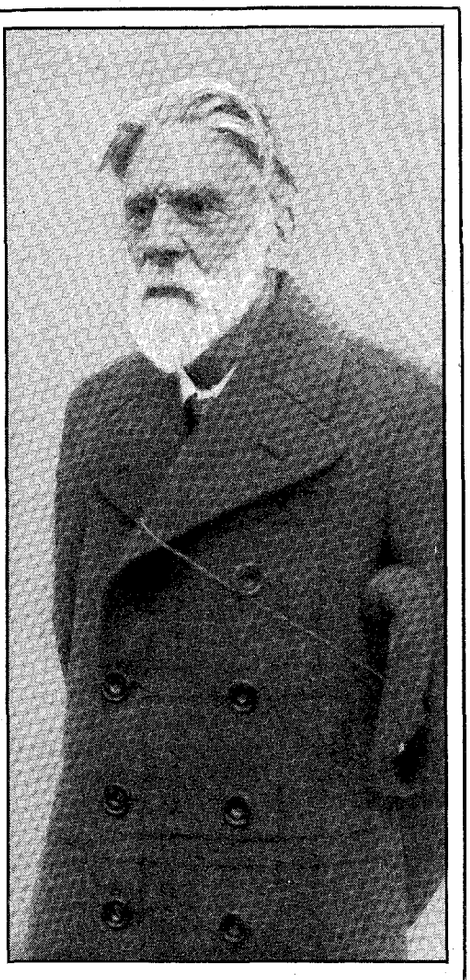
ENGLAND'S LAUREATE HERE

ENGLAND REPORTS A RUMOR that, after Robert Bridges, there will be no further appointment of a poet-laureate. The London *Spectator* does not take the rumor seriously, remembering that it has circulated before when the office was open for a new candidate. Dr. Bridges is at present in America, having come as exchange professor to a Western University; but he has shrunk into retirement, refusing to be interviewed or exploited in any way. "That was characteristic of him," says Kenyon West in the Newark *Evening News*. "Nevertheless, it is impossible for people not to be interested in him—the first laureate who has ever come to America." This critic bases our interest on a wider fact than his visit, however, and names him "the foremost living poet." While opinions may differ in regard to his superlative importance, this fact is attributed to our meager acquaintance with his work, and the writer sets about giving us a few words of exposition:



WILL HE HAVE A SUCCESSOR?

Robert Bridges, now visiting America, may be the last laureate of England.

"The artistic equipment of Robert Bridges is undoubtedly of a high order. He is essentially a singer, the lyrical quality of whose poetry is of rare and delicate beauty, catching much of the spirit of the old Elizabethans, yet striking a modern note which makes him peculiarly well fitted to voice the aspirations and emotions of the England of his own time. It is by the exquisite lyrics which he wrote before he was laureate that he has won the highest recognition. In these lyrics he shows his mastery in the choice of the magic of words—words often placed in new and captivating combinations and relations—most musical, and they sing their way into the reader's heart.

"The poetry of Robert Bridges has absolute sincerity and nobility, imaginative vision into the deep things of life, and he deals with them with a touch of tender grace and sympathy.

"When he sings of the mysterious loveliness of nature we find that he has discovered many illusive, hidden things which elude the ordinary observer, and he has the power to put into a few luminous lines, sometimes into one suggestive word, a remarkably vivid presentation of truth. By his swift imagination he penetrates into the very heart of English scenery and makes of it what he calls 'an embodied joy.' His tranquil, meditative gathering up of personal impressions and experiences, his tender, brooding cherishing of his discoveries make his lyrics peculiarly attractive, wholly apart from their melody, their word-magic, their artistic beauty. We feel not only the poet's joy in his discoveries, but we share in his joy."

His temperament is "that of the scholar, the observer, the artist, the lover of all fine expressions of body, mind and soul. . . . He is at once very traditional and very modern; very Christian in tone and sympathy, and unflinchingly sincere in accepting the discovered truths of science." But—

"'Popular' Robert Bridges has never been. Lafcadio Hearn said that being in his own way quite 'different' from other poets of the time, he can not appeal to commonplace minds. Essentially a poet for readers of poetic temper, he has, however, found his 'fit audience,' and critics of discernment and authority have welcomed him warmly. His appointment to the laureateship naturally extended his fame and made him better known, especially in America. But he has never sought publicity. Indeed, he has done his best to avoid it! His first poems were published privately, then he gradually conquered his reserve and published his work in the usual way. In one of his sonnets in 'The Growth of Love,' he speaks of his 'uncared-for songs,' but he had 'joy in the making' of them. By the alchemy of his exquisite art, the haunting music of his verse, the sympathy of his spirit with all that is beautiful and fine and true, his work has by degrees won its way and taken very high rank. He has been untiring in making experiments in unusual meters, written many poems in the classical style, written in obedience to his theory that variations of stress rather than regular syllables should govern the construction of poems. This has undoubtedly affected his popularity with the people who have commonplace minds. His dramas, too, are mainly on classical subjects and the masses do not take kindly to them. Indeed he has not the creative instinct, the constructive ability essential to a dramatist."

The cry about abolishing the laureateship arose when Alfred Austin died, showing "the usual misconceptions of the nature and significance of the office, the usual disregard of the traditions of the past, and the lack of historical knowledge." Even—

"The London *Times* in apparent good faith requoted the spurious sonnet purporting to be written by Wordsworth, but which was obviously one of the prevailing caricatures and parodies, written in imitation of the famous Bon Gaultier Ballads.

"When Asquith appointed Robert Bridges, *The Times* exprest its approval, 'the honor paid to him is an honor paid to poetry for her own sake. . . . The public ear attracted by the rumor of his new dignity will receive from his poems not only a rich gift of beauty but an example of special value in days when poetry shows a tendency to run wild—the example of work which looks back to the old while commanding the allegiance of the new. . . . Tho it may be urged that he has never shown any signs of sympathy with what is regarded as the necessary official duties of a poet laureate, it should not be forgotten that external occasions have before stirred him to such noble utterance as to be found in his Purcell Commemoration Ode and the Ode on the Ninth Jubilee of Eton.'

"Every one knows that the 'birthday odes' and poems on set occasions are not now required of a poet laureate. He may write when he chooses; but tho 'The old order changeth, yielding place to new,' there is yet the lingering tradition that the laureate must be in sympathy with the policies of his government. For that reason Salisbury chose Alfred Austin above the greater poets then living.

"Before 1913 Robert Bridges was not only a poet and writer of poetical plays, but a critic of authority and distinction. His analysis of Keats ranks high. He wrote valuable books on Milton's 'Prosody,' on 'The Mispronunciation of English' and other studies in the art and science of poetry. He was also busied in new forms of versification and metrical experiments. Honorary degrees were conferred upon him, and there appeared appreciative criticisms of his work from men like Edward Dowden, Andrew Lang, Lionel Johnson, John Bailey, Edmund Gosse, Arthur Symons, Lafcadio Hearn (who gave a most delightful exposition of some of Bridges's poems to his students at Tokyo). The general opinion of these critics was that Bridges's lyrics are most representative of his genius."

Some specimens of his verse are quoted in the department of CURRENT POETRY.

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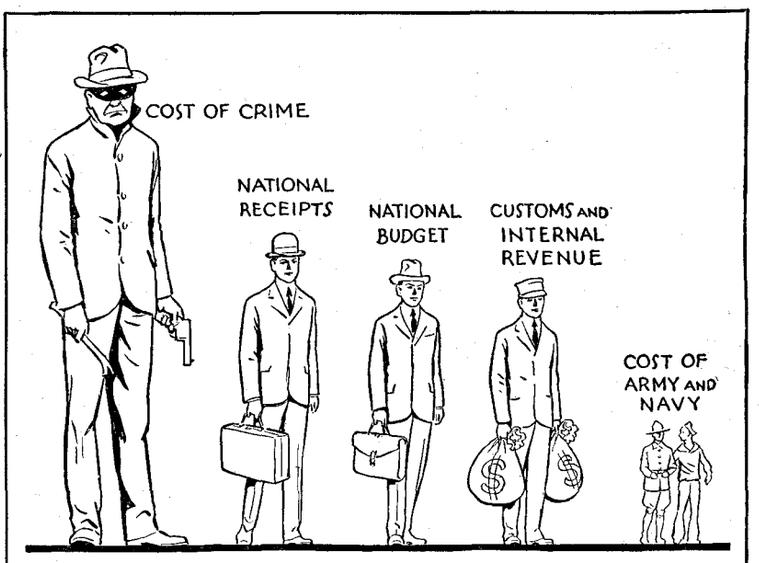
RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

OUR BIGGEST TAX—THE COST OF CRIME

CRIME, IT IS STARTLING TO LEARN, piles up such a staggering loss to the country every year that it costs more than our Army and Navy, more than our police systems, more, in fact, than any other item in our national ledger. It is the biggest drain that business is forced to meet. We have frequently discust crime from the religious standpoint, and it is not without interest, and certainly not without concern to us all, to view it as a bookkeeper would look at it at the end of the fiscal year—from the standpoint of profits and loss. Most people think of crime cost as a slight and incidental burden on the State and national revenues. But it is a drain on every man's purse, as certain and unavoidable, under the circumstances, as the income tax or the cost of bread and shoes. The total annual levy which crime places on the country is probably not less than $10,000,000,000, writes Edward H. Smith in *Business*, a magazine described in its name, published in Detroit. This sum, he tells us, is about three times the amount of the national budget for 1923, two and one-half times the total ordinary receipts of the nation for the same period, more than three times the customs and internal revenue receipts, and at least twelve times the annual cost of the Army and Navy. "If, as has been repeatedly estimated, the total income of the country is from sixty to seventy billions a year," says the writer, "it is clear that a sixth or seventh of our total earnings is wasted, directly or indirectly, on crime." The strangest feature of these staggering facts, we are told, is that so few men, even of those most alive to great issues, ever take much account of crime as an economic problem or have any adequate idea of its menace to business. But, goes on the writer,



THE CRIME COST TWELVE TIMES THE PRICE OF PEACE

As the diagram shows, the country's crime cost, about $10,000,000,000 annually, is two and a half times the total ordinary receipts for 1923, three times the national budget for the same year, more than three times the customs and internal revenue receipts, and at least twelve times the annual cost of the Army and Navy.

"There is surely no well-informed merchant in the country, operating in those lines that robbers commonly attack, who doesn't know that he must compete constantly with the underworld. Burglars, bandits, fraudulent bankrupts, credit trimmers, common thieves, dishonest employees, corrupt truckmen, package- and bundle-snatchers, railroad thieves, harbor pirates, and many other criminal families take not less than five or six hundred million dollars' worth of goods every year and turn this huge bulk over to fences and professional disposers, who then vend the stolen merchandise to dishonest or ignorant retailers in all parts of the country. In certain lines, like dry-goods, silk underwear and women's apparel, silk shirts, linens, woolens, shoes, gloves and other leathers, furs, laces, men's clothing, haberdashery, and even in some grocery lines, this competition of subterranean with legitimate commerce has grown to be a national evil."

A well-known Philadelphia manufacturer of silk stockings, we are told, could not understand for more than two years the complaints that came to him that he was being undersold in his own goods. It developed, after long investigation, that a jobbing firm located near his own factory, was the ringleader and disposer for a gang of fake bankrupts and credit manipulators who sent out men to various parts of the country and got them to open dry-goods stores and run up credits with manufacturers, always including the Philadelphia manufacturer. After they had built up their credits, these fake retailers obtained big orders, and then disappeared or went bankrupt. In either event all their valuable stock found its way, by circuitous routing, to the Philadelphia jobber. He was finally caught, and he and his gang were sent to prison. But the vast bulk of stolen goods of this kind, says the writer, is still being disposed of by enormous fencing and disposing organizations in New York and other great distributing points. Says Mr. Smith:

"These fences, who are men of means and influence, secretly buy vast quantities of stolen merchandise from all manner of property criminals. They pay, almost without exception, 25 per cent. of the wholesale value of the stolen goods. The thieves get this proportion in cash. The fence takes all subsequent risks. He sends out underworld salesmen to merchants whom he knows to be prone to the arguments of prices well under the market. Such salesmen are a regularly constituted order. There are scores of them in New York, who never in all their lives have sold a dollar's worth of honest stuff. They deal in stolen values only, and penetrate to all parts, disposing of what can not be offered in one city by putting it on the market in another."

The figures showing the vast losses from crime have been gathered by Mr. Smith over a period of several years from authoritative sources. He names as these sources Seymour L. Cromwell, president of the New York Stock Exchange; William B. Joyce, chairman of the board of directors of the National Surety Company; Henry H. Reed, of the marine agency of the Insurance Company of North America; Hugh Smith, secretary of the National Vigilance Committee of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World; C. W. West, chief investigator for the National Association of Credit Men; H. J. Kenner, manager of the New York Better Business Bureau; the police departments of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco and other cities; and the Association of Railway Executives. Of this information Mr. Smith writes:

"Bucket-shops, board-of-trade swindles, land swindles and other confidence games having to do with stocks, bonds and

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futures cause the largest loss. Mr. Cromwell estimates the annual total at $1,000,000,000. Mr. Smith, of the Associated Advertising Clubs, had figures to show a total of $3,000,000,000. It seems certain that the annual loss may be placed at $2,000,000,000.

"Mr. Joyce, after consultation with the heads of the thirty-one surety companies in the country, estimated the annual embezzlement loss at $125,000,000 and the burglary loss at $525,000,000.

"In the big-scale class, also, one must include forgery. The total annual loss from all forms of forgery and check raising is not less than $100,000,000.

"The National Association of Credit Men places the total loss through fraudulent bankruptcies and all forms of creditor trimming schemes at $400,000,000.

"Bad debts to wholesale and retail merchants pile up another $150,000,000.

"Worthless checks cashed by merchants rise to the annual total of $100,000,000. Many authorities say that this figure is too conservative.

"Political graft, looting of the public domain, thefts from the Government and from the States are listed by the best authorities at $200,000,000 yearly—which figure also has been attacked as being far too low.

"To indicate how some of these estimates were computed—the Harvard Business School, in 1921, examined 119 department stores, which sold a gross of $318,000,000 worth of goods. These stores were found to charge off two-tenths of 1 per cent. of sales volume for uncollectable debts. The school examined the books of 727 retail stores and found bad-debt losses of $815,235.

"The Retail Credit Men's Association of St. Louis became interested in the problem of bad checks some time ago and conducted an inquiry among its membership and among credit associations in other cities. From its findings the St. Louis association estimated that the annual bad-check loss of the average retailer is about $150. To arrive at an estimate of the national total, you can multiply that $150 by 600,000.

"Thus, be as skeptical as we like, we are faced with an annual loss to criminals—by direct stealing—that totals in the neighborhood of $3,500,000,000."

However, this direct property loss through criminal operation, says the writer, is only the beginning of the story. The indirect mulct is much greater. To begin with, the cost of prevention, detection, prosecution and punishment of crime, and the cost of the police systems, their wages and expenses, have been estimated by penologists and social investigators at $1,000,000,000 annually. To this add the cost of courts, of prisons, penitentiaries, jails, reformatories and asylums, of the feeding and pay of their inmates, and the cost of guards, jailers, wardens, matrons, etc. Ex-Governor Frank Lowden of Illinois, we are told, said in a recent speech that the expenditure for housing, feeding and attending the criminal and charitable charges of the various States now amounts to between one-third and one-fourth of the States' total incomes. Nor, says the writer, does the matter end here:

"Penologists and criminologists estimate that in one sense or another from 1 to 1½ per cent. of the population is criminal. At all times about 200,000 persons in the United States are under lock and key. But these 200,000 represent less than one-fifth of the active criminal population—men, women and children who are definitely anti-social and certain to be charges of the State for some part of their lives. Not only does this great army of offenders steal $3,500,000,000 annually; not only does it require about as much more of public money for policing, imprisonment, feeding and attention; but it is an unproductive force, a great economic waste. If the annual productiveness of the individual be estimated at the conservative sum of $1,500, it will be seen that $1,500,000,000 must be set down on the crime bill as industrial wastage.

"Still other items remain to bring the total up to the estimated ten billions. These include the operations of criminals not of the stealing classification, such as slayers, fire-setters, smugglers, bootleggers, counterfeiters, coiners, and many others, the sums spent on investigations and prosecutions, the net loss through commercial bribery and many other stray headings. . . .

"What's the answer? Do you ask for a miracle—an overnight transformation of human nature? There is no single answer, unless it be education—education of the victim of crime to the end that he may protect himself more efficiently and more economically, and education of the criminal and prospective criminal to the end that he may know that, not even for him, does dishonesty pay."

COURTING DANGER IN THE AUTOMOBILE

THE PERIL OF THE AUTOMOBILE, as one observer sees it, must be a principal feature in any study of the social forces of our time. In other days the boy paid court to his "girl" on an ivied porch or in a cosy parlor, under the watchful eyes of a mother or the stricter vigil of a maiden aunt. If he took the girl "buggy-riding," it was necessarily for no great distance, and the return was usually long before the stars had begun to fade. The courting couple were never far from some sort of chaperonage. Impressionable and impulsive, they lived within the exterior restraints of a community observation and judgment, in face of a direct family and community control, which were a considerable safeguard. But nowadays the gay young gallant steps on the gas, and the pair are soon beyond any sort of parental or other surveillance. Herein lie possibilities and certainties which, says the Chicago *Tribune*, must force any one to the realization that the automobile makes opportunity for immorality and even criminality. *The Tribune* points out:

"The professional criminal, of course, has found it an invaluable aid, but while this development is serious it can be met by measures of police efficiency. But to counteract or counterbalance the social effects upon our youth of the jazzed and joyriding life of to-day is as difficult as it is vitally important. A generation of young people are passing through the nervous excitations of our luxurious, high-geared, speed-loving time and at the same time are deprived of many of the restraints and safeguards of the past. Can the results be other than unfortunate and in some cases tragic?

"We have no wish to exaggerate conditions, but we think they are serious enough actually and potentially to call for the best thought we can turn upon it. It is our belief that there has been a weakening of religious influence over the young at a time when it was never more needed for their protection. We think the loss is of the gravest consequence, if, in fact, it is not irremediable. We do not know of anything capable of taking the place of religious restraint in the mind and character not formed by experience. We are not looking at this question from the religious view-point, from that of the saving of souls, but simply from the view-point of social behavior and the welfare of the nation. The spiritual issues may be of still greater importance, but they are for others to emphasize. The fact remains, as we see the situation, that the moral and religious influences of the church and of the home need to be restored and reenergized."

In criticizing reform and control by legislation, *The Tribune* takes more debatable ground. The effort to create moral responsibility by legal fiat is futile and worse than futile, we are told. "Moral and religious inspiration is sorely needed, not a multiplication of regulations. The pastor is needed, not the policeman." The case of the automobile is described as typical. Prohibition of its use would certainly be foolish. Rather it is "the home where good habits and good standards are honored, the pulpit whence comes inspiration to right living" that "build the individual and the community in righteousness. Laws and legislation will not do it."

But the much-discust danger to youth is more apparent than real, in the opinion of Dr. Katherine D. Manion, former president of the National Medical Women's Association, who thinks that youth is its own prophylaxis, and that the modern girl is healthy-minded and perfectly capable of taking care of herself. Speaking before the recent convention of the American Medical Association, Dr. Manion said, as she is quoted in press reports:

"The modern girl is the healthiest, happiest girl the world has ever known and I wouldn't exchange the modern flapper, as you call her, for any other girl of any other time. Girls used to be defenseless creatures, who sat at home with their knitting, laced up in tight corsets, and almost never indulged in any outdoor exercise.

"The girl of to-day, who swims, plays golf, bobs her hair, goes without corsets, wears flat heels and takes long hikes is something to be mighty proud of. Chaperons are extinct, but only because they are no longer needed. The modern girl's mind is as healthy as her body and her intelligence and independence protect her."

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A CAMPAIGN TO MAKE CHRISTIANS VOTE

"GOVERNMENT IS OF GOD," or should be, and it is "a part of a Christian man's duty to vote—to vote as he prays." Yet, we are told, it seems to be a fact that less than half the electorate of the country cast their ballots at a general election. And it is a matter of common knowledge that the majority of those who remain away from the polls and afterward become the current government's severest critics are the "church" voters. This apathy, says *The Homiletic Review* (New York), constitutes one of the greatest menaces to an intelligently governed democracy, and *The Review* is, therefore, starting a campaign among the churches to bring out the total Christian vote and cast it at the Presidential election next November. As a preliminary test, its purpose was called to the attention of a small number of "representative statesmen, educators, ministers, and a few laymen," and a desire for their cooperation was exprest. It may be of some significance that "the statesmen have been silent and unresponsive." Educators and ministers, on the other hand, "have been singularly prompt, earnest, explicit, and cordial in their replies, and, with few exceptions, quite concordant." *The Review* is, therefore, proceeding with its crusade, and is printing registration cards in which ministers pledge themselves to try to have 100 per cent. of their congregations cast their votes in the coming Presidential election. The effort is nonpartizan, and it is not intended, we are told, to influence the voters' individual preference for candidates, or to bring the Church as an organization into politics.

"The day must come," says President Marion Le Roy Burton, of the University of Michigan, "when the principles of religion are applied to our responsibilities as servants of the public." Indeed, he urges,

"In a democracy our civilization must depend upon a high type of intelligence in every community. Moreover, that intelligence must come to expression. Emphasis must be placed not upon our right to vote but upon our duty. Whether we like it or not, it is the solemn obligation of every one who lays claim to the privileges of citizenship in our country to exercise intelligently his right as a voter. Sometimes we hear members of the Church express the opinion that the Church's duty is in the field of religion and that it ought to let politics alone. Any such sharp demarcation between the two fields reveals a curious and narrow interpretation of religion. I can not conceive of any movement which would be more genuinely significant to our country than for the Christian churches of the land to make up their mind that every member, through an active and vigorous campaign, would see to it that he performed fully his functions at the ballot box."

More urgent, however, than the mere getting of church members to vote, writes Glenn Frank, editor of *The Century Magazine*, to *The Review*, is the need for the Church to clarify its own mind on the now crucial matters of the politics and industry of war and peace. As things are now, "we are witnessing a tragic paralysis and prostitution of political leadership in many parts of Western civilization. It is important that the Church furnish to politics the sort of social statesmanship for our time that the old Hebrew prophets gave theirs." Dr. Charles S. Macfarland, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, is "sure that nothing could be more important, in view of the present issues before the nation and their moral and, indeed, in the broad sense of the word, religious significance, than to secure a complete expression of the Christian spirit of the country." We can never have the sort of government described in Lincoln's phrase, says Dr. C. L. Goodell, of the Commission on Evangelism and Life Service, "until the average man and woman put their civic obligations as a part of their moral duty. It is only when good people are good for something that iniquity is overthrown. It has passed to be a proverb that no reform administration succeeds itself. Reform is only a spasm, while evil persists year after year." Sterner stuff comes from Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, internationally known preacher and author, formerly of the City Temple, London, and now pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, New York City:

"The neglect of the ballot, which is at once the wand and the weapon of democracy, is nothing short of appalling. Taking all kinds of elections into account, hardly more than 35 per cent. of our people who are entitled to vote ever vote on any issue. The facts show that it is not the foreign element that fail to vote, but people of American ancestry and training. It is just indifference, a lack of public-mindedness, a failure to realize the basic obligation of citizenship, which makes the saying of Lincoln, that this is a government of the people, for the people, by the people, a farce. It delivers the public life of the land into the hands of the boss, the selfish politician who herds the few in order to use the machinery of state for his own ends.

"If the various churches will lay off their theological disputes long enough to urge upon their people the initial duty, they can render a real service to the republic. A Citizenship Sunday, or some such arrangement, used to make men realize that the duties of a citizen are sacramental, is greatly needed, and will do good. A brief, impressive ritual, or ceremony, for the initiation of first voters, laying emphasis upon the sanctity of the ballot by a formal induction into its privileges, would help. Every instrumentality, every organization, should be used to induce men and women to vote as a religious obligation, no less than as a duty of citizenship.

"It is not the business of the Church to tell people how to vote, but it ought to exhort them to vote in some way, and if need be organize to that end. If the present neglect goes on unchecked, it will mean the bankruptcy of democracy and the failure of popular government."

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"APPALLING"

Thus Dr. Joseph Fort Newton, internationally known preacher, describes the wide-spread neglect of the ballot.

Voting is only one of many patriotic duties which all Christians should be anxious to perform, says Dr. W. C. Bitting, of St. Louis, asserting that in St. Louis in the last election, 82 per cent. of the voters did not go to the polls. "This," he says, "means that important issues were decided by the votes of 18 per cent. of those who should have exprest their opinions." If Christians are "the salt of the earth," adds Dr. Bitting, "they very poorly discharge this antiseptic function by neglecting to express their conscientious convictions on public matters." To Dr. Edward S. Young, pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, voting is such a crucial test of citizenship as to make him "favor the recall of the franchise from any citizen who willingly neglects to vote."

However, a few ministers are rather dubious of a Church effort to get out the vote. Such action, says Dr. Frederick E. Taylor, of Indianapolis, "is liable to be misunderstood and might be very unwise. The long ballot, the partizan spirit, the organization of politicians in "the dark," and other factors, writes Dr. John Archibald MacCallum, pastor of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, makes the casting of a vote a mere gesture. Often, he writes, the differences in personnel between the two parties are so insignificant as to make it of no moment which of the two is elected, and he thinks it is "very doubtful if the clergy will help the situation by frantic calls to the electors on the eve of an election or even by the organization of the community

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so that every citizen will exercise his franchise." While he regards it a Christian duty to vote and the duty of the pastor to urge his congregation to go to the polls, Dr. S. S. Marquis, of Detroit, thinks, as things are, that it doesn't matter much how many voters go to the polls. The trouble lies deeper:

"We have a form of government that can not function. We started out as a republic to be guided by our leaders, and we had leaders we trusted to guide us. In recent years we have been drifting toward what—in theory only—is a democracy. We have set up machinery through which we hoped the will of the people would be more directly and powerfully felt in governmental affairs. It has not worked out that way. We have neither a republic nor a democracy, but a bloc and special interest government. We have a political machine that defeats the will of the people, no matter how they vote, which has driven from public life men capable of being real leaders. We need to get back to the republic and the idea back of it. Till then a man feels he has done his Christian duty when he votes—but he also knows his vote counts for little or nothing."

TEACHING RELIGION INSTEAD OF CREEDS

BUNDLING UP RELIGION in catechisms and theology is the mistake the Church has made, and is making, says an old minister in whom the teacher is not lost in the pedagog. Tho himself brought up in the school which, he implies, wrapt religion in a catechism, Dr. James M. Wilson, Canon of Worcester Cathedral, England, would prefer to teach Christianity as a way of life rather than as a set of things to be believed, and asserts that it is a disastrous mistake to proceed on the old theory. Look at our Bible syllabuses for schools, he exclaims frankly. "Creation, Fall, and Flood! Conceptions of God—pre-Christian, un-Christian! Ineffaceable, tho not believed. Failure, as a result of so beginning to teach the Christian faith, is inevitable. The foundation is wanting." Canon Wilson took his degree at Cambridge University sixty-five years ago. But while, as he trusts, he was "growing in the faith of Christ," he was "neither discarding the methods nor ignoring the results of science," and after forty-five years of teaching he has reached the conclusion that the old method of teaching religion is wrong. Even an intelligent study of the Bible, he declares, is not in itself religion or Christianity. Something further is needed, he goes on in a sermon before the University of Cambridge, quoted in *The Guardian* (London); "some revision of the presentation of Christianity not only as knowledge but as a spirit in which to live. For Christianity is in its essence righteousness and holiness, as the expression of the Life and Spirit of God implanted in us, and of His will for us as revealed in Christ." Therefore, the Canon argues, the Church must revise both its own thought of God and in particular its method of presenting that thought to the young. Canon Wilson is wrestling with the same problem engaging religious leaders in America, and the solution he offers will be interesting at least to those not bound by the creeds. The impression of the nature of God and man and a future life left by much of our early teaching is misleading and ineffaceable, proceeds the Canon:

"The prevailing thought is still that we must look for Him in 'signs from heaven,' some interference with physical laws. 'If there is a God in heaven, such as we were taught about, He could interfere to prevent the awful evils in the world.' That is the natural conclusion from the conception, which we now implant in our schools, of a pre-Christian God, apart from men, ruling the world of man. If He is not that, men ask, 'What is He?' He is regarded as willing and causing all that happens. That is more than we are entitled to say. The mystery of God is not so simply solved. A few months ago, when Tokyo was destroyed by an earthquake, a leading newspaper, and even a bishop, spoke of it as 'a dispensation of Providence.' Is it so? Such a thought of God as 'dispensing an earthquake' is neither Christian nor philosophical; but a primitive and mistaken guess. . . . Nothing less is needed ultimately than a revision of presentation of the Christian revelation of God freed from some of the integuments and associations and quasi-logical inferences it has carried with it from pre-Christian days, or acquired from non-Christian sources in its passage through the darker Christian centuries. . . ."

Since he took his degree, notes Canon Wilson, "the practically universal belief in the verbal inerrancy of the Bible has been all but universally abandoned; the view held of miracles related in the Old Testament has been tacitly dropt, and of those in the New Testament very seriously modified," while "the transactional theories of the Atonement are not now taught as they then were." The creeds may remain the same as a symbol for centuries to come, he says; but the things to be believed are changing, and they are changing without causing shock or schism. "The Christian preaching of the present and future demands, and can enlist here and here only, the full cooperation of all the sciences—of all that throws light on the work and aim and nature of God and man." Canon Wilson ventures, therefore, to suggest several things:

"One is that Christianity ought to be regarded as it was at first and taught primarily as 'The Way'; as a personal life; largely as a social life; a life, above all, of action. Its negative and speculative aspects have become too prominent. Christianity won its way in the Roman world by putting in the forefront a fresh and noble standard of active life, recognized by the spirit as a call from God. . . . It is as 'The Way' that children can learn it, practise it, and make it their very own and be proud of it. It is as 'The Way' that we do in fact best teach it; it is by teaching 'The Way' that we do in fact best unite and inspire those that are within, and conciliate and attract those that are without. . . . Religion is a great emotion open to all; not a science limited to few. 'The Way' is of endless application; it gives room for originality. And do not let us forget the great truth that men can love each other only in so far as they are conscious of serving one another. . . .

"And remember that all the best years for learning are before you. Some men close the windows and doors of their minds to any new light and fresh air from heaven at about the age of twenty-four, and talk for the rest of their lives of principles and consistency. In a world of spiritual development they dream of finality. Not so may it be with you. The five or six decades in which you may learn most—will you try to believe it?—are before you. The last ought to be the best of all. You do not yet know what the Holy Spirit, the Giver of Life, may teach you. The highest consistency is consistent and persistent growth. . . .

"Another point is that religion should be regarded as natural to man, a universal element in that historical evolution by which man has come to be what he is. Religion is, therefore, the natural atmosphere of the school, not always talked of, but always there. Every child knows something of right and wrong. We start from the known. We give it a name—his conscience. That is the beginning of a child's theology; for that, he learns, is the Spirit of God his Father, which speaks 'in his conscience,' and tells him what is right and good. Conscience is continuous with reason as a human faculty, and, therefore, as a further proof that we are by nature linked to God. It is in uniting man to something above him that you get religion. Failing that link you only get morality; and morality in a world like this is easily crusht out by despair. This, the child sees, makes him different from wild animals. This gives motive and power to do what is right. It is at once suggestive of action, and gives the invaluable educative sense of responsibility. . . .

"Which of us does not know that the young as a body, including the very best among them, take a very different view of Christianity from that taken by our fathers, and more or less retained and defended by ourselves. Why is this? Find and proclaim the true answer to that question; and then give a lead to religious education in accordance with your answer. The young generation have earned our reverence and love and trust. We have rightly raised memorials all over the country to those of them who have fallen. Let us also reverence and love and trust those who are living. We must turn our hearts and minds to the young. The Spirit is working in them in ways to which we may be at present blind. It is a hard lesson to learn. But if we learn our lesson they will learn theirs, and 'turn their hearts to their fathers'; and the earth will not be 'smitten with a curse,' but 'will be filled with the knowledge of God as the waters cover the sea.'"

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned.

TWO poets of England, Kipling and Noyes, have recently given utterance to notable verse, which we reproduce here. Kipling goes to France for his theme, where, since the war, he has frequently found inspiration. In the New York *World* appears the following explanatory note: The National Roads of France are numbered throughout, and carry their numbers upon each kilometer stone. By following these indications, comprehensible even to strangers, the tourist can see at a glance if he is on the correct road. For example, Route National No. 20 runs from Paris to the Spanish frontier at Bourg-Madame, in the Eastern Pyrenees; No. 10 to the same frontier at Hendaye, on the Bay of Biscay

A SONG OF FRENCH ROADS

By Rudyard Kipling

Now praise the Gods of Time and Chance
That bring a heart's desire,
And lay the joyous roads of France
Once more beneath the tire—
So numbered by Napoleon,
The veriest ass can spy
How Twenty takes to Bourg-Madame
And Ten is for Hendaye.

Sixteen hath fed our fighting line
From Dunkirk to Peronne,
And Thirty-nine and Twenty-nine
Can show where it has gone,
Which slant through Arras and Bapaume,
And join outside Cambrai,
While Twenty takes to Bourg-Madame,
And Ten is for Hendaye.

The crops and houses spring once more
Where Thirty-seven ran,
And even ghostly Forty-four
Is all restored to man.
Oh, swift as shell-hole poppies pass
The blurring years go by,
And Twenty takes to Bourg-Madame,
And Ten is for Hendaye!

And you desire that sheeted snow
Where chill Mont Louis stands?
And we the rounder gales that blow
Full lunged across the Landes—
So you will use the Orleans Gate,
While we slip through Versailles;
Since Twenty takes to Bourg-Madame,
And Ten is for Hendaye!

Sou'west by South—and South by West—
On every vine appear
Those four first cautious leaves that test
The temper of the year.
The dust is white at Angoulême,
The sun is warm at Blaye;
And Twenty takes to Bourg-Madame,
And Ten is for Hendaye.

Broad and unbridled, mile on mile,
The highway drops her line
Past Langon down that gray-walled aisle
Of resin-scented pine;
And ninety to the lawless hour
The kilometres fly—
What was your pace to Bourg-Madame?
We sauntered to Hendaye!

Now Funtarabia marks our goal,
And Bidassoa shows,
At issue with each whispering shoal,
In violet, pearl and rose,
Ere crimson over ocean's edge
The sunset-banners die. . . .
Yes—Twenty takes to Bourg-Madame
But Ten is for Hendaye!

Oh, praise the Gods of Time and Chance
That ease the long control,
And bring the glorious Soul of France
Once more to cheer our soul
With beauty, change and valiancy
Of sun and soil and sky,
Where Twenty takes to Bourg-Madame
And Ten is for Hendaye!

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Alfred Noyes writes this poem for Empire Day, May 24, which "restates the British tradition with fresh force." Empire Day, comments the New York *World*, "is the continuation of the celebration which formerly was Queen Victoria's birthday and became an empire-wide annual event during her reign":

BRITAIN—TO THE EMPIRE

By Alfred Noyes

Because in victory, as of old, I bear
The burden of defeat, both foe and friend
Believe my strength must fail. They wait—to wear
The crown I wore, and wear to the world's end.

At ease to watch the soul that none could kill,
Crushed by its own proud load, expectant eyes
Flatter the night-bound Titan, laboring still,
But slowly, surely sinking. And I rise:

Rise, like an athlete, stripped for the great test;
Stripped of all softness, trained to muscle and bone,
Lean as the lightning; and, within my breast,
One iron victory that they have not known—

The victory of the will that, come what may,
Still leads the world, from darkness to full day.

II.

Little they know of empery who mistake
Silence for death, or brawling surf for power.
Though I build slowly, granite does not break
Before the hurrying waves of one dark hour.

Though I build slowly, as under the wild seas
The strong foundations of the hills were laid;
And every cloud that flies before the breeze
May mock the steadfast ramparts I have made;

My hills are rising. There is fire beneath.
My ways are ancient, but my works endure.
A thousand years of pain and toil and death
Compact in rock, have made my reign secure.

Waves may be swift; but, though my cliffs are old,
Waves, waves and waves against their strength have rolled.

III.

They have broken and passed in smoke, and I remain;
And you, that are my own lost youth re-born,
Whose thousand lakes reflect without a stain
In my far sunset, your re-kindling morn;

Whose mountains in your own far sunset stand
Calling the lost stars back, while dawn returns
Round India, home, to me, your mother-land,
And my dark city in your own glory burns;

Your boundless prairies whisper through my mind,
Your mightier hopes through all my visions rise;
And, if I falter in the mists that blind,
Your cleaner winds restore my deeper skies;
Your eagles in these ancient rocks grow strong;
And, on their wings, my thousand years grow young.

IV.

Who shaped this union? Neither you nor I!
We are but instruments of the moving whole;
Blind instruments of that ultimate harmony
The music of the world-creating Soul.

Through steadfast minds that are not fooled by lies;
Through men that serve mankind, and are not heard;
Through inarticulate lips and honest eyes,
The living Power proclaims the living word:

I that am Freedom; I that made you great;
I that am Honor, and uphold you still;
I that am Peace, and bound you, State to State,
Even as the stars are bound, to one high will:
I that am One, and made you one in Me,
Reign by that Law, which sets all nations free.

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The poet laureate of England, about whom an article appears in *The Letters and Art* department, is visiting America. We print here some of the writer's selections:

SONNET TO KITCHENER

By Robert Bridges

Unflinching hero, watchful to foresee
And face thy country's peril whersoe'er,
Directing war and peace with equal care,
Till by long toil ennobled! Thou wert he
Whom England called and bade "Set my arm free
To obey my will and save my honor fair."
What day the foe presumed on her despair,
And she herself had trust in none but thee.
Among Herculean deeds the miracle
That massed the labor of ten years in one
Shall be thy monument. Thy work is done
Ere we could thank thee, and the high-sea swell
Surgeth, unheeding, where thy proud ship fell
By the lone Orkneys ere the set of sun.

It is well to recall, says Mr. West in the Newark *Evening News*, that Mr. Bridges has written a number of poems which emphasize his warm regard for this country and his appreciation of her share in bringing the final triumph of the right. When we entered the war he wrote a sonnet: "England to America." Also he commemorated the celebration in England of the American Thanksgiving Day, 1918,

"The year when Albion's lands
Across the sea join hands—
Drink and remember! * * *
Then your true heart was stirred
Your arm raised, and your word
Went forth, forecasting
That the great war should cease,
In British bonds of peace,
Peace everlasting."

"BRITANNIA VICTRIX"

"Britannia Victrix," November 23, 1918, pays noble tribute to the men who fought for England, that land,

"dear land whose sea-built shore
Nurseth warriors evermore,
Land whence freedom far and lone
Round the earth her speech has thrown
Like a planet's luminous zone.
Queen of seas and countries wide
He who led thee still will guide."

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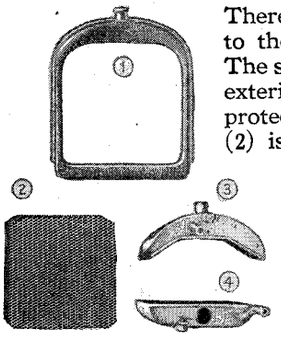
HARRISON COOLED

Know your Radiator!

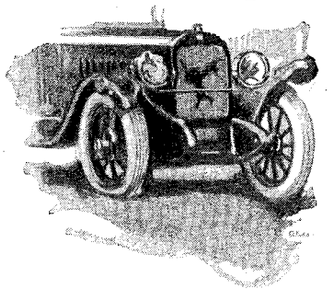
Valuable facts about it, and about its care which will save you delays and expense

What are the principal parts of the Radiator of your car?



There are four distinct parts to the radiator of your car. The shell (1) is the ornamental exterior. It surrounds and protects the core. The core (2) is the "business part" of your radiator. It is constructed of thin sheet metal, to provide independent passages for cooling the water from the engine jacket, and for the air which is sucked through it by the fan. The upper tank (3) receives the hot water, and the lower tank (4) collects the cooled water, which then returns to the water-jackets.

In case of accident must all parts be renewed?



Usually not.

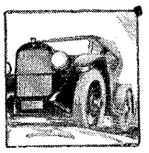
The various units of a radiator are individually replaceable. It is unusual indeed that any accident or condition requires the renewing of *all four* of these principal parts. Perhaps only a new core is required or more likely a repair to the old one. It is surprising how cleverly a specialist can repair a damaged radiator and how much he can save you. Hardly ever is a complete new radiator necessary.

What is the function of a cooling system?

The burning of gasoline in an engine generates heat, but only a small portion of this heat is utilized as power. The surplus heat must be eliminated from the system or the engine will overheat and soon cease to function.

This cooling is effected by circulating water through the cylinder jackets and then through a special cooler, the radiator, which is provided for the purpose.

Why must a Radiator be kept in condition?



Your engine cannot function correctly when overheated. It will surely overheat if the cooling system is not working properly. An obstruction in the air or water-passages, or a leak in your radiator or hose connection, may cause serious damage if it is not attended to. It pays to use a good radiator and keep it in condition. An occasional inspection of your radiator by an expert is an excellent plan.

Where should you go for Radiator service?

Harrison Radiator Service Stations are located everywhere. You will know them by the United Motors-Harrison sign shown at the left. They are manned by specialists and are equipped to do the sort of repair work that will save you time, money and needless trouble. Write the nearest United Motors branch for the latest directory of authorized service stations.

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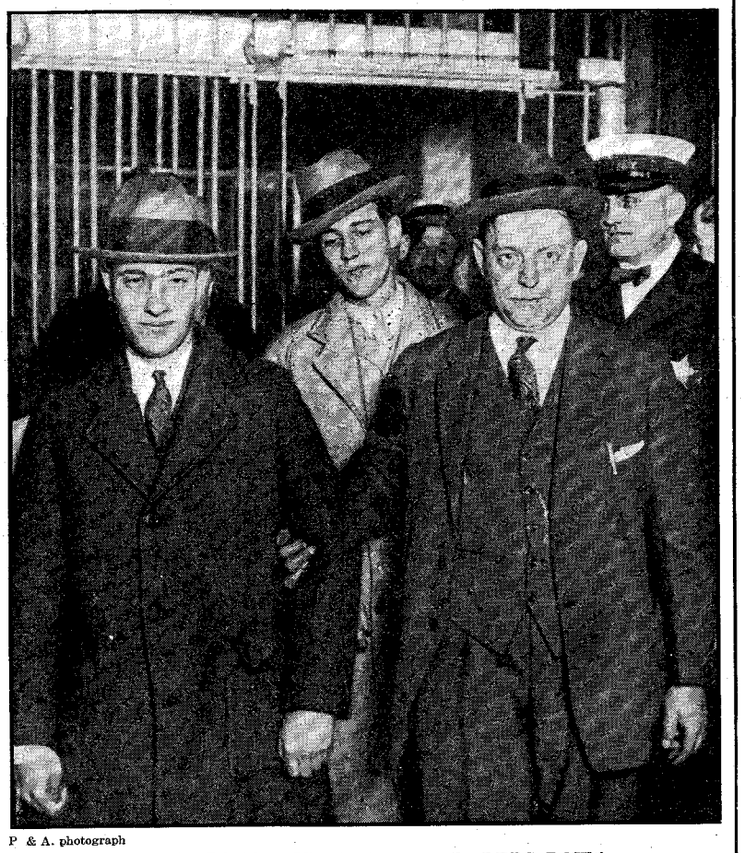
PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

"INTELLECTUAL" MURDER IN CHICAGO

WHEN IS MURDER NOT MURDER, but merely "a scientific experiment"? Is it when the killing is committed by two sophisticated post-graduate students on the person of a school-boy, a friend of their families, in order that the young "intellectuals" may experience how it feels to kill, and observe how a boy acts when he is killed? Several murders are committed every day in the half-dozen larger cities of the country, but the detail that has brought the Leopold-Loeb murder in Chicago into such prominence is discovered by most commentators in the "intellectual" attitude of the self-confessed murderers toward their crime. One of the two young men concerned in the killing is reported to have justified himself with the statement that "anything is justifiable in the interest of science. It is no crime to use a human being in the interest of scientific research. It is no more than impaling a beetle upon a pin."



P & A. photograph

NUMBERS 50 AND 51 IN "MURDERERS ROW"

Circumstantial evidence brought Leopold (at the left) and Loeb (behind him) from luxurious homes to the Chicago county jail,

The scientific attitude is modified somewhat, it is true, by the authoritative report that the two "experimenters" made a cool and careful attempt to collect $10,000 from the father of the murdered boy, upon the promise to return him unharmed. This was after the boy had been killed and seems to add a financial aspect, if not common dishonesty, to the experiment. The killers are said, however, to take the standpoint that "each person is, after all, his own judge and jury." Their act, as well as their amazing view of it, has inspired hundreds of editorial writers, both in the religious and lay press, to ask whether the whole realm of ethics and morality is being neglected in our modern so-called "higher education." Can a man be said to be educated, or really "intellectual," when he has no knowledge of the importance of the rights and feelings of his fellow human beings? "The reason why the horrible exploit of these Chicago boys gave people such a shock," writes the editor of *Life*, in the course of an editorial in which he pleads that the "exploit" should have the widest publicity and discussion, "is that it stirred in everybody a shivering suspicion that the kind of civilization that we have set up is producing more problems than we can handle." The mechanical and intellectual sides of modern life have progressed so far beyond our moral and ethical attainments, adds another commentator, recalling a recent lecture by Bertrand Russell, the English philosopher, that the future of civilization is threatened by wars from the outside and fratricidal ruthlessness within. At any rate these two young Chicago killers are "extremely important," insists *Life's* editor. "They must be discust. The thing is to find out what they mean, what produced them, how many like them are knocking around and how the production of such monsters can be avoided."

Rowland Thomas of the New York *World* is among the more prominent newspaper correspondents who have summarized the case in an endeavor to present a basis for the discussion and understanding of it. "Seldom, if ever, has incredible incident been piled on incredible incident," he writes, "to create a crime story as bizarre and sensational as that of the murder of little Robert Franks of Chicago, confest by the two youthful dilettanti, Nathan Leopold, Jr., and Richard Loeb." His recapitulation proceeds:

> The insensate atrocity of the actual slaying—the wealth and social prominence of the families involved—the precocious brilliancy of the murderers—the complex but fatuous adroitness of their provisions for concealment, all combined to make the case more like a melodrama than life. Not the least dramatic aspect was the stunning suddenness with which the whole structure came clattering down with no previous warning to the public and very little to the culprits themselves.
>
> At 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, May 21, thirteen-year-old Robert Franks, son of Jacob Franks, millionaire retired pawnbroker and real estate investor, left the exclusive Harvard School, in the Hyde Park section of Chicago to walk a few blocks to his home. He stopt for a ball-game with some schoolmates, then went on. An automobile, described at first as a gray touring car, was standing near the curb on Ellis Avenue. Little Irving Hartman, nine, saw Robert beside this vehicle. Irving turned to look at a tulip. When he looked ahead again, Robert was not in sight. The car was gathering headway down the street.
>
> That night, in the Franks home, there was increasing uneasiness over the schoolboy's tardiness. The father finally sent for his friend and attorney, Samuel A. Ettelson, former Corporation Counsel of the city. At 10 P. M., while they were talking, the telephone rang. Mrs. Franks answered, and after listening for a few moments suddenly cried out and fell to the floor swooning. Revived, she turned her husband's anxiety into panic.
>
> A man who said his name was Johnson had told her Robert was kidnaped and held for ransom.
>
> "Don't try to trace this call to find me," he had warned. "It will be no use. We must have money. We will let you know to-morrow what we want, and if you don't give us what we ask for, we will kill the boy."
>
> The father was for obeying the injunction implicitly. But lawyer Ettelson called the telephone superintendent and asked

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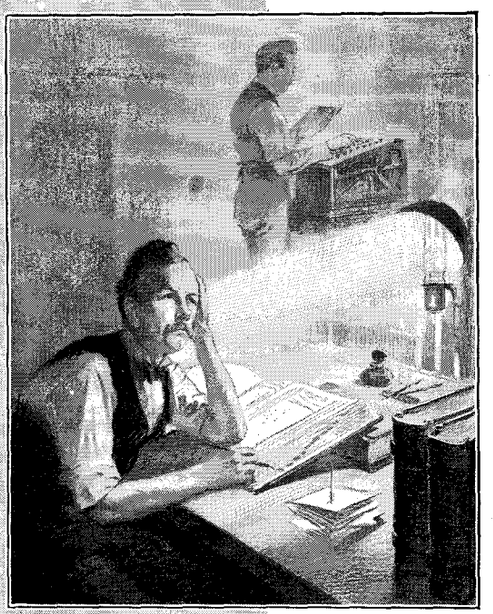
Burroughs — the mark of a quality product — Burroughs

A Dream that Came True!



He was a bookkeeper—one of countless thousands doing the most monotonous of work—adding, subtracting, multiplying and dividing figures.

Certainly many others must have realized that two and two *always* totaled four, that five times five *always* equaled twenty-five and that three from ten always left seven. But William Seward Burroughs, working in a small Auburn bank, saw in that absolute inflexibility of numbers the fact that here was work for machines rather than for men!

With a half-formed dream of a figuring machine in his mind, Burroughs left the Auburn bank and sought out the machine shop of Joseph Boyer in St. Louis. Here he brought to successful completion the first practical adding machine the world ever knew.

It is a long way from that humble St. Louis machine shop to the present Detroit institution, the largest of its kind in the world, that is Burroughs' greatest monument—but a way made straight because those who control the destinies of this institution have always kept faith with the ideals of its founder.

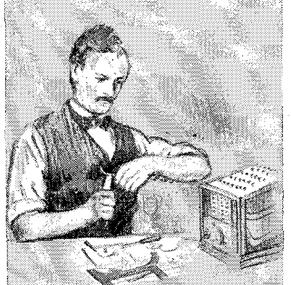
Today the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Burroughs Company is the same Joseph Boyer to whose shop the inventor Burroughs first came. And A. J. Doughty, the young apprentice-mechanic whom Boyer assigned to assist Burroughs, is now vice-president of the company.

During the forty years since William Seward Burroughs gave business its first adding machine, the Burroughs Adding Machine Company has come to be a world-wide organization, serving business everywhere through its sales and service organizations. It now employs more than 10,000 people; it has branch factories in Nottingham, England, and Windsor, Canada.

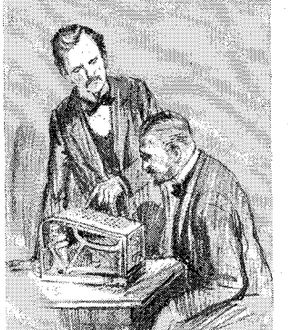
Today, the Burroughs Company manufactures four distinct types of figure machines—for adding, bookkeeping, calculating, and billing—each in a wide variety of styles and sizes. But Burroughs has never been content merely to build machines. It has continually analyzed and studied the figure problems of business—anticipating figuring needs and devising systems and methods for reducing costs and increasing efficiency.

Today—business, large and small, draws upon the rich experience and great resources of the Burroughs organization for counsel and assistance in the solution of its figure problems. This helpful assistance is yours for the asking.

Telephone your local Burroughs representative and obtain expert assistance and advice upon the problems peculiar to your own individual business. You can do this entirely without obligation. It is a continuation of the service first rendered to business by William Seward Burroughs. Why not avail yourself of it—today?

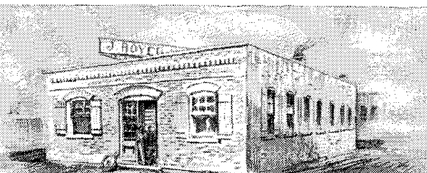


In making his dream a fact, Burroughs held rigidly to his high ideals of precision and accuracy.



Burroughs believed so thoroughly in the practicability of the machine that he asked business men to convince themselves by using it on their own work.

The little machine shop of Joseph Boyer where the first Burroughs Adding Machine was built.



Burroughs

Adding Machines | Bookkeeping Machines | BETTER FIGURES MAKE BIGGER PROFITS | Calculating Machines | Billing Machines

Burroughs Adding Machine Company
6026 Second Blvd., Detroit, Mich.
I would like to know how Burroughs can help me with my figure problems.
Name_____
Business_____
Address_____

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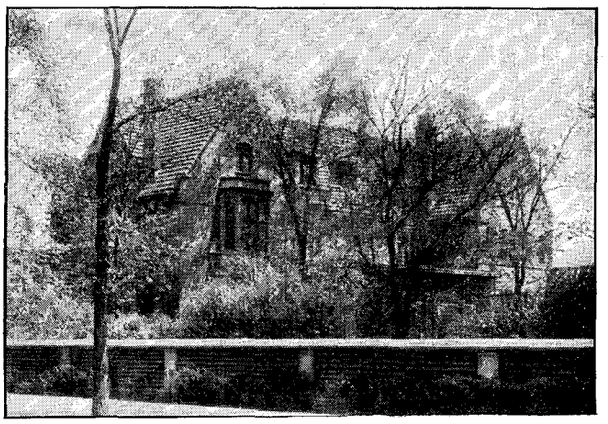

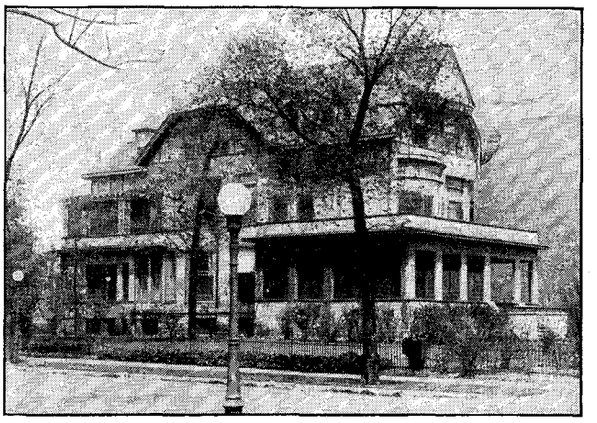

International Newsreel photograph

HOMES THAT NURTURED THE CHICAGO YOUTHS UNDER INDICTMENT IN A STRANGE CASE

The two young post-graduate students are the sons of millionaires, with associations of wealth and influence in the business world. The Loeb house is shown on the left; the home of Leopold on the right.

that record be made of the source of any other incoming calls. None came and after waiting in an agony of suspense till 2 A. M., Mr. Franks, accompanied by his friend, went to Police Headquarters and reported his trouble to the officer in command of the Detective Bureau at that hour. In his fear, he insisted on secrecy for the time being. For that reason no memorandum of his visit was left for the relieving day force when it came on duty.

At 9 A. M. on Thursday a letter was received at the Franks home, sent by special delivery and mailed somewhere in Chicago at 2 A. M., according to the collection stamp on the envelop. Inside was a typewritten note signed "George Johnson."

"Your boy is safe and you need not worry," ran the missive. "But if you let the police know, we will kill him. If you have already informed them, go no further. We want $10,000 ransom."

Then followed instructions to make up the sum in worn bills of specified denominations and place it in a cigar-box, which was to be wrapt and sealed. Mr. Franks was told he would receive a telephone call at 1 P. M., giving "all necessary information as to how you are to put the money in our possession."

The father had promised to go to City Hall that forenoon and report the kidnaping to Chief of Police Collins. But in his frantic fear he determined to pay the sum demanded and get his boy back. He got the $10,000 from his bank, wrapt it up in the cigar-box and waited as best he could till 1 o'clock, when the telephone bell rang.

Answering, he found his agony still further stretched out. He was told to go to a drug store at No. 1465 East Sixty-third Street, where further instructions would be waiting. He was warned again that interference by the police would bring death to Robert.

Mr. Franks set out alone in a car with his cigar-box of currency. But in his excitement he had forgotten the address of the drug store. While he was hunting for it a startling development saved him from being further deluded, tho it brought crushing grief.

About 9.30 that morning a laborer had been tramping a marshy ditch alongside the Pennsylvania Railroad right-of-way at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street. From a culvert connecting two small ponds on either side of the track he saw something white protruding. It was the nude body of a boy. The Coroner and the police were called. They found several wounds on the head of the corpse, and brown stains on the face and lips. Search of the vicinity yielded only two clues—a single woolen stocking and a pair of shell-rimmed spectacles, which an undertaker's assistant stuck upon the face of the dead boy before he was taken to the morgue.

The afternoon papers printed the story, and Lawyer Ettelson read it just after Jacob Franks had set out with the ransom money. At once, continues the narrator:

Robert's uncle was driven to the morgue, where he at once identified the culvert victim as his nephew. Mr. Franks was found and saved from further suspense.

On Friday, the second day after the abduction, the horn-rimmed spectacles began to come in for attention and the mistake made by the Coroner's assistant was rectified. Robert Franks had never worn glasses. Aside from the one stocking, they afforded the only clue found near the culvert.

But another forward step had been taken through examination of the typewritten note received by Mr. Franks. An expert was sure it had been written on a portable machine of a certain make, built prior to April, 1914, when the manufacturers had changed the arrangement of their keyboard.

Another mystery surrounded the selection of the Sixty-third Street drug store as a rendezvous for the collection of the ransom. Inquiry showed that no one had telephoned Mr. Franks from that establishment. But on Thursday afternoon two calls had been received there asking whether he had arrived.

These precautions for the delivery of the money were quite in line with the regular methods of kidnapers. Nevertheless, the authorities had a strong conviction they were not dealing with professional criminals. The ransom letter, free of genuine or pretended illiteracy and of the terrifying phrases usual in such cases, struck them as the work of an amateur. It seemed probable, too, that the abductor must have been an acquaintance of Robert Franks, who was not a boy likely to accept a lift from a stranger or submit to forcible seizure without resistance and outcry.

On Sunday "George Johnson" suddenly made an invisible reappearance in Chicago. A floral wreath bearing his condolences was delivered at the Franks home. It had been purchased in a shop at No. 356 East Forty-third Street. The florist described his customer as a man about thirty-eight years old, five feet eleven inches tall, slender, smooth-faced, wearing horn-rimmed spectacles.

Those glasses had been the object of a thorough inquiry. They were unusual. Their thick lenses betrayed their wearer as squinty-eyed and myopic. The frame, only six inches wide at the temples, indicated an extremely narrow head. It was even possible the wearer had been a woman.

Criminal investigation is at present the reverse of an exact science. It employs the slow and cumbersome technique of hit or miss—run down every clue till you run down the right one. And the horn-rimmed glasses were the right clue in this case.

First, after many days of investigation, the manufacturer of the spectacles was found—an optical company in Brooklyn. Then the Chicago distributor, an optical supply house, was discovered. In the files of this supply house were thousands of prescriptions, which had to be gone over patiently, one by one, till the right one was unearthed. Thus, at last:

The oculist was found. His office records in turn disclosed the name and address of a patient. Promptly followed two arrests which at first made all Chicago reel with incredulous amazement.

Nathan Leopold, Jr., and Richard Loeb, both about nineteen, were accused of the murder. Both were counted the youngest, most brilliant and most promising graduates of their respective universities, Chicago and Michigan. Both were post-graduate students at the University of Chicago. Both had attended the Harvard School. Both were scions of leading Jewish families of the city. Leopold's father had been for years a commanding figure in lake transportation, and was rated many times a millionaire. Albert H. Loeb, Richard's father, was vice-president of the great mail-order house of Sears, Roebuck & Co.

Leopold, identified as the owner of the glasses, accepted his predicament with an equanimity which will long be remembered by those who were present. First he denied the ownership of

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the glasses. He had a pair like them, but they were at his home. Confronted then by the empty case which had been found in his father's residence, he wondered if he had lost the spectacles the Saturday before the murder. He had that day been, as it happened, close to that sepulchral culvert in the marshy prairie—a locality he often visited to study bird life, being an ornithologist of parts.

Yes, he mused aloud, he must have dropt them in the grass there.

His composure was disconcerting. But his questioners knew one thing he had overlooked—a very small thing. For four days previous to the night Robert Franks's body was shoved into the culvert there had been almost constant rain. The weather had cleared late on Wednesday afternoon. A pair of glasses lying in the marsh through those four rainy days would have been spotted with mud and wet. Leopold's, when found, were clean and shining. The inquisition continued. Leopold was asked to give an account of his movements on Wednesday.

He gave it in convincing fashion. All afternoon he and his chum, Dick Loeb, had been in Lincoln Park, studying birds. Toward dusk Leopold had taken Loeb for a ride in his automobile. It was a red Willys-Knight, not a gray Marmon, or Winton. They had bought a bottle of gin, picked up two girls they knew, named May and Edna, and gone joy-riding. It was late at night when they got home again.

Loeb, questioned separately, had told essentially the same story. As an alibi, it was perfect. But as a defense it was pathetic, had the culprits realized the police, following their bull-headed custom, would inevitably check back on all these statements. Doing so, they pried out the brick that brought the wall down. Sven Englund, the Leopold family's head chauffeur, told them young Nathan's Willys-Knight had been in the garage all Wednesday for repair of defective brakes.

Richard Loeb had been selected as the weaker of the two in will and courage. The news was broken to him first. He collapsed in face of it. But it took a second shot to bring the sturdier Leopold down. Back in February he had taken an examination in equity at the university, writing his answers on his portable typewriter. He took carbon copies, which he gave to several fellow students. These copies had been compared with the $10,000 ransom letter received by Mr. Franks, and experts had pronounced them products of the same machine.

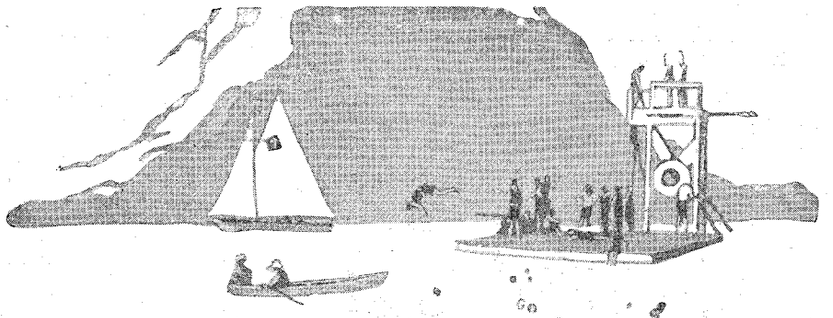
The police took Leopold from the stationhouse to his home to look for the portable machine. It was not there. Then they told the young savant something he did not realize.

"Did you know," he was asked, "that by examining samples of typewriting, experts can tell what kind of a machine they were printed on and can identify the writing of an individual by the varying pressure he puts on particular letters and combinations?"

This was too much for the youth's keenly logical mind. He threw the sponge up, as Loeb had already done.

On Saturday, May 31, the tenth day after the abduction, the case reached the peak of melodrama in the separate confessions made by the two youths that they had deliberately murdered the thirteen-year-old boy, and had done it for adventure—just to have the experience.

Their victim's identity had been an accident. It had not mattered to them. For



Only One in Five *escapes Pyorrhea*

Will that one be you? Be sure—use Forhan's

Dental statistics tell the story. Four out of five over forty years of age—and thousands younger—are victims of Pyorrhea.

Apply the "ounce of prevention" before Nature warns with bleeding gums. Go to your dentist regularly. And brush your teeth at least twice a day with Forhan's For the Gums.

If used in time and used consistently, this safe, efficient, pleasant-tasting dentifrice will help prevent Pyorrhea or check its progress. It will *keep* your mouth clean and fresh, preserve your teeth and safeguard your health. Ask your dentist.

There is only one tooth paste of proved efficacy in the treatment of Pyorrhea. It is the one that many thousands have found beneficial for years. For your own sake, make sure that you get it. Ask for, and insist upon, Forhan's For the Gums. At all druggists, 35c and 60c in tubes

Forhan's
FOR THE GUMS

More than a tooth paste—it checks Pyorrhea

Formula of R.J. Forhan DDS
Forhan Company
New York

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seven months, they said, they had been planning to kill some neighbor's boy and several tentative victims had been successively chosen and rejected.

They had killed Robert Franks on a thronged city highway within fifteen minutes after Loeb had tricked him into the car by talk of a tennis-racket. A chisel, bought by Loeb at a hardware store to which its sale was subsequently traced, had been the first weapon, inflicting the wounds on the head. A gag saturated with hydrochloric acid had completed the work. They had stript the childish body in the car, and ridden about with it for several hours before they hid it in the waste of marshland on the southern outskirts of the city, a lonely region with which both were familiar.

Before the burial in the culvert they worked hard to remove every identifying mark. They burned Robert's clothing in one place—buried his shoes in another—cut his belt into bits and scattered them and the buckle through the woods. They applied more acid to his face to make it unrecognizable. Then Leopold, wearing a pair of rubber boots, waded into the shallow water and thrust the body into the culvert. The boots were specially bought for the occasion. They could be washed clean afterward, where muddied leather footgear might have aroused suspicion.

All through the plot, observes Mr. Thomas, the same meticulous precautions had been taken. Tho in command of a dozen automobiles between them—

The youths had provided themselves with a rented machine of the same make, model and color as Leopold's, first carefully building up an elaborate alibi. On May 1 Leopold had appeared at the renting agency as Morton D. Ballard, a salesman, and established credit by a reference to "Louis Mason" and a telephone number. When this number was called Loeb, waiting handily by, had as "Mason" given "Ballard" a good character.

"Ballard" rented the desired red Willys-Knight on May 9, returned it in good condition and accordingly, on May 21, had no difficulty in getting the same machine. By similar methods they had established other alibis under other assumed names both inside and outside Chicago, registering separately at various hotels and starting accounts at two country banks in case they should find themselves in need of money.

All this, as they explained, "for fun"—lured by the vision of a great city in turmoil and themselves aloof on their self-constructed pedestal watching the "little minds" scurry about like ants in the effort to solve the magnificent riddle of a dead boy hidden in the water of a ditch.

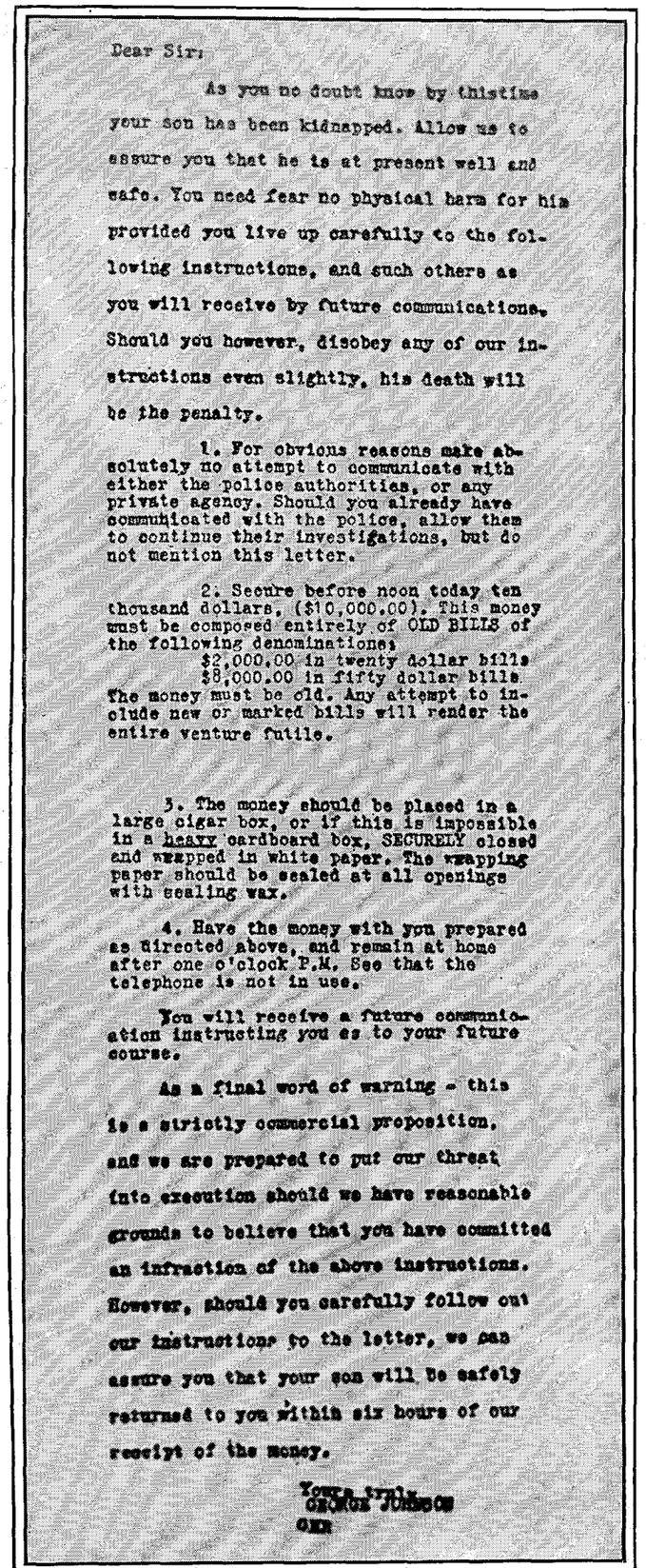
Once the body was disposed of they had turned to the exploit of extortion which was part of their adventure. This also was elaborately planned. If panic-stricken Jacob Franks had not forgotten the address of that obscure drug store, he would have been still further mystified by a telephone message bidding him look in the waste-basket. There he would have found a written message bidding him look in a street receptacle for waste, where in turn he would have found instructions to board a designated southbound Illinois Central train at a designated station and look in the box holding telegraph blanks in the last car for a sealed note addrest to him.

This note contained explicit directions. As the train passed the next station south of Sixty-third Street he was to count five rapidly. Looking out he would see a factory chimney with the word "Champion" painted on it. At the next cross-street he was to throw the bundle of currency as far from the train as he could. The idea was, of course, that the kidnapers would be waiting in the cross-street in an automobile at a point midway between two stations, and with the train speeding south they could gain a safe distance northward before an effective alarm could be given.

When the designated train reached New York its rear car was searched and the note was found in the telegraph-blank box. Loeb had bought a ticket and seat, secreted it and dropt off.

With what might be called the lay public these intricate provisions for assuring the receipt of the ransom money without police interference did more than anything else to stamp Leopold and Loeb as a new and alarming type of super-criminal. As a matter of fact, this was the most hackneyed and commonplace portion of their plot. The device of having money tossed from a speeding train was employed as long ago as 1874 in the Charlie Ross case, and the progressive imparting of instructions through a chain of messages and missives was used a decade or more ago in Cleveland in the Wittler kidnaping. The two "master minds" had run dry of original ideas and turned for pabulum to detective literature.

They were master minds in their own estimation. On the foundation of unusual brilliancy and precocious mental development they had reared a towering structure of egotism. They saw themselves as great personalities, disillusioned to the point where only one live interest was left to them—to stand aside and watch themselves react to one



Dear Sir:

As you no doubt know by thistime your son has been kidnapped. Allow us to assure you that he is at present well and safe. You need fear no physical harm for him provided you live up carefully to the following instructions, and such others as you will receive by future communications. Should you however, disobey any of our instructions even slightly, his death will be the penalty.

1. For obvious reasons make absolutely no attempt to communicate with either the police authorities, or any private agency. Should you already have communicated with the police, allow them to continue their investigations, but do not mention this letter.

2. Secure before noon today ten thousand dollars, ($10,000.00). This money must be composed entirely of OLD BILLS of the following denominations:
$2,000.00 in twenty dollar bills
$8,000.00 in fifty dollar bills
The money must be old. Any attempt to include new or marked bills will render the entire venture futile.

3. The money should be placed in a large cigar box, or if this is impossible in a heavy cardboard box, SECURELY closed and wrapped in white paper. The wrapping paper should be sealed at all openings with sealing wax.

4. Have the money with you prepared as directed above, and remain at home after one o'clock P.M. See that the telephone is not in use.

You will receive a future communication instructing you as to your future course.

As a final word of warning - this is a strictly commercial proposition, and we are prepared to put our threat into execution should we have reasonable grounds to believe that you have committed an infraction of the above instructions. However, should you carefully follow out our instructions to the letter, we can assure you that your son will be safely returned to you within six hours of our receipt of the money.

Yours truly,
GEORGE JOHNSON
CHR

International photograph

"A DETECTIVE-STORY LETTER"

The two young "intellectuals" fell back on typical "thriller" methods in their endeavor to collect a ransom, points out one newspaper critic. A striking detail is the fact that the Franks boy was dead before this letter was sent.

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DRURY COLLEGE LIBRARY
Springfield, Missouri

stimulus, or another. They had run through a scale of emotions and sought one more. They picked out murder and extortion.

Of course, their sophistication was not real, any more than their apparent mental keenness. There is an ironic and grim whimsicality about their present plight, facing the gallows on two separate charges. They plotted with melodramatic subtlety, but caught their feet and fell in the net of practicality like the stupidest hobbledehoys. They could go through their complicated rigamarole of hiding their victim's body in such wise that even if it were later discovered it would be unrecognizable, and then leave Leopold's glasses lying like a signature to their work of macaber art. They could build up their fool-proof alibi by their carefully prearranged possession of a rented car and forget that a single question put to a Swedish chauffeur would undo all their precautions.

With all their cunning, they left themselves wide open in a dozen ways which even a bungling professional criminal would have foreseen and guarded against.

This story of the case, of course, is built up in part upon the reported confessions of both Leopold and Loeb. It was reported, as recently as June 20, that Leopold was in favor of repudiating the confession and of going to trial without reliance on the defense of insanity which, according to the newspapers, is being prepared for them. In case they are defended on the grounds of insanity the issue presented to the petit jury, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* remarks, will eventually simmer down to the question: "Were Leopold and Loeb mentally capable of knowing the difference between right and wrong, and did they know they were doing wrong?" The trial is likely to degenerate into a battle of alienists, predicts *The Eagle* editorially, and—

The public has become suspicious of the pronouncements of learned psychologists engaged by either side in criminal cases. They are too unvarying in their support of the side which hires them to give expert opinion.

Alienists are costly, and the common variety of murderer is rarely able to afford a staff of mental experts to convince a jury he is to be held mentally irresponsible. Lord Sumner in the London *Observer* states that "the defense of insanity in a large number of cases is a rich man's defense." In other words, in a large number of cases the plea of a mental aberration is an expensive perversion of justice. If there could be an impartial State lunacy commission to pass upon the sanity of all murder defendants their testimony might be of some value in trials.

In the midst of this struggle of paid experts, each ready to contradict the other, the real crux of the matter, complains the Chicago *Daily News*, may easily be covered up. The editor points out that in the case of these two expensively reared, educated and cultured young college men:

Civilization, culture and all the refining emotions that mankind has fostered for its own good through thousands of years counted for nothing. No saber-toothed tiger could have been more ruthless. Sympathy did not exist. Pity did not exist. No emotional sense in either child-

This test is
FREE

How Men Win

A significant Shaving Cream story

By V. K. Cassady, Chief Chemist

GENTLEMEN:

Here for 60 years we have studied soap. Some of the greatest soaps in existence are of our creation. Our Palmolive Soap is the leading toilet soap of the world.

Our problem was to create a Shaving Cream so superior that every man who tried it would adopt it.

We brought to our laboratory every other shaving cream. We put them all to scientific tests. Then we studied to excel them in every quality desired.

We made 130 shaving creams, each better than the others. And we at last arrived at what we deem the utmost in a shaving cream.

Millions of men have adopted it. Tens of millions more will when they know.

Just watch it act

Don't buy it—just ask for a ten-shave test. Compare Palmolive Shaving Cream with the soap you are using now.

If we have done what you desire, adopt it. If not, return to the old. We ask no favors.

But we do ask the courtesy of a test. Concede us that test. You owe it to yourself and to us.

5 BETTER RESULTS

It multiplies itself in lather 250 times, so one-half gram suffices for a shave.

It acts in one minute. Within that time the beard absorbs 15 per cent of water.

It maintains its creamy fullness for 10 minutes on the face.

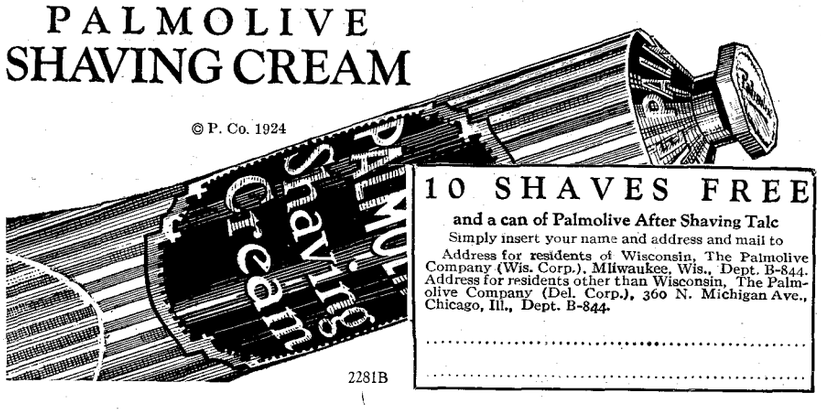
The super-strong bubbles support the hairs for cutting. That's the major purpose in a shaving soap.

The palm and olive oil blend leaves delightful after-effects.

To add the final touch to shaving luxury, we have created Palmolive After Shaving Talc—especially for men. Doesn't show Leaves the skin smooth and fresh, and gives that well-groomed look.

THE PALMOLIVE COMPANY (Del. Corp.), 360 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

PALMOLIVE
SHAVING CREAM



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10 SHAVES FREE
and a can of Palmolive After Shaving Talc
Simply insert your name and address and mail to
Address for residents of Wisconsin, The Palmolive Company (Wis. Corp.), Milwaukee, Wis., Dept. B-844.
Address for residents other than Wisconsin, The Palmolive Company (Del. Corp.), 360 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., Dept. B-844.

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THE
Hanover Shoe

Exclusively for Men and Boys

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

hunter made piteous response to thoughts of the physical and mental agony that was to be invoked in order that the child-hunters' whim might be served.

There is such a thing as a moral "moron," believes the editor of the Kansas City *Star*, who continues:

In view of the strange and startling revelations made in the case of the highly intellectualized Chicago exponents of "murder as a fine art," it would seem that education—unbalanced education—may be as likely to produce "morons" as mental inadequacy or retarded development. Are we breeding a race of intellectual morons by our failure to teach "morals and manners"—as a science, if in no other way—in the schools?

In this connection Huxley's famous definition of a liberal education may be recalled—it is the definition, too, of an agnostic. After reciting the necessity of a harmonious development of mind and body, and stipulating that the intellect should be refined to the point of becoming "a clear, cold, logic engine," he adds as supreme essentials of a balanced education that "the passions must be trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience," and that one must learn "to love all beauty, whether of Nature or of art, to hate all vileness and to respect others as himself."

All of which brings home the question to American educators: Are we doing all that we can toward the inculcation of sound ethics in the minds of our growing youths, or are we sacrificing the vital principles of a social and religious morality in a mad race toward purely intellectual goals?

WHY BUNK AND HOKUM ON THE STAGE ARE MILES APART

AL JOLSON is the greatest master of hokum in the American theater. This statement was made recently to an interviewer by no less a dramatic expert than Al Jolson. As proof of this, he described a scene in which he played a gondolier and chatted with his opponent about the sights of Italy. "Have you seen the ruins of Florence?" asked the other. "Seen 'em," replied Jolson, "I ruined 'em." When the audience obstinately refused to laugh at this, explained Mr. Jolson, "I dropt the oar on his head and *made* 'em laugh. That's hokum."

To the distinguished dramatic critic, Gilbert Seldes, who discusses this question of hokum and bunk in the *Theater Magazine* (New York), the above dialog gives only a fairly good example of what he calls hokum. But to him, the interesting thing is that Mr. Jolson is proud of his mastery of it. Bunk, says he, on the other hand, which is much more largely used by actors and producers in the legitimate theater, is seldom, if ever, admitted. To his mind, says Mr. Seldes, hokum is honorable and interesting. Bunk is a nuisance.

In the case of Al Jolson hokum consisted in getting effects by means not entirely legitimate. Contrary to much opinion, he tells us, there is nothing inherently wrong with the application of physical force to the sensitive portions of the human anatomy as the means of getting a laugh. It is true that Jolson should have raised his laugh through his dialog and the way he spoke it. Failing in this he fell back on sheer brute force, but after all, says the critic, there was no particular reason why he should not have done so. Bunk, on the other hand, identifies a theater which is miles apart from this type of acting. He goes on to describe it as follows:

Bunk is the illegitimate creation of emotion. I use the word as we use it in the phrase, "an emotional actress," with a protest, however, against this restriction. Fanny Brice is just as emotional in her "Florodora Baby" song as in "Mon Homme"—more even, because she produces in us a mixture of gaiety and sadness: the hilarity of Florence Moore is so intense as to rank it with the throbbing melancholy of Jane Cowl. But it is a sad world and we seem to believe that emotion means sadness, and sympathy can not be as well extended to joy as to misery. In any case it is true that the nobler emotions are not to be lightly invoked, and every time they are called forth by fraud, by trickery, or for a trivial purpose, their nobility is diminished. And it is the essence of bunk to aim at the most profound of our emotions and to use them up, by means unworthy of them, and for dubious ends.

This sounds a great deal more serious than it really is. There are people who love funerals, and there are those who do not care how and why they are harried to excitement and tears. For those who prefer to be let alone until something of actual grandeur and profundity comes our way, the light theater is a salvation and the serious theater a bore.

Hokum can be exceedingly attractive and even endearing. In the case of George M. Cohan's flag-waving, it is childish, and even tiresome; even there it is considerably less tiresome than the pretentious artistic dancing and the preposterous playlets of passion which invade the clean sanctuary of vaudeville, for the latter are importing to the lighter arts precisely the bunk which ought to be allowed to remain the exclusive property of the solemn ones. The true line of development has been followed by Cohan, who has virtually forsaken hokum in "The Song and Dance Man," yet has not yielded to bunk. Here is a play which is at moments cheap, melodramatic, and sentimental, yet is never offensive, because it is produced without the slightest pretense at being anything more lofty than it is. And, by way of contrast, "The Miracle" is a superb production of high-class trash (I allude to the scenario and the music, not to the Sister Beatrice legend) which is almost all bunk. Do I mean that the glorious creation of Geddes and the miraculous direction of Reinhardt are spurious? I do not. I do mean that applied to "The Miracle" they are so inappropriate, so disproportionate to the spiritual content of the spectacle itself, that they become bunk. I am trying to isolate an element in the theater, not to justify my judgments on individual plays, so I trust this semi-heretical view will be allowed to me. Nothing between the end of the first scene in "The Miracle" and the beginning of the last had anything to say to me; the expenditure of energy upon it seemed therefore wasteful, and the effort to make the middle scenes appear pro-

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foundly significant of human destiny seemed meretricious. I can fancy the same thing being said, by those who did not feel the spell, about Robert Edmond Jones's *Hamlet* or *Macbeth*."

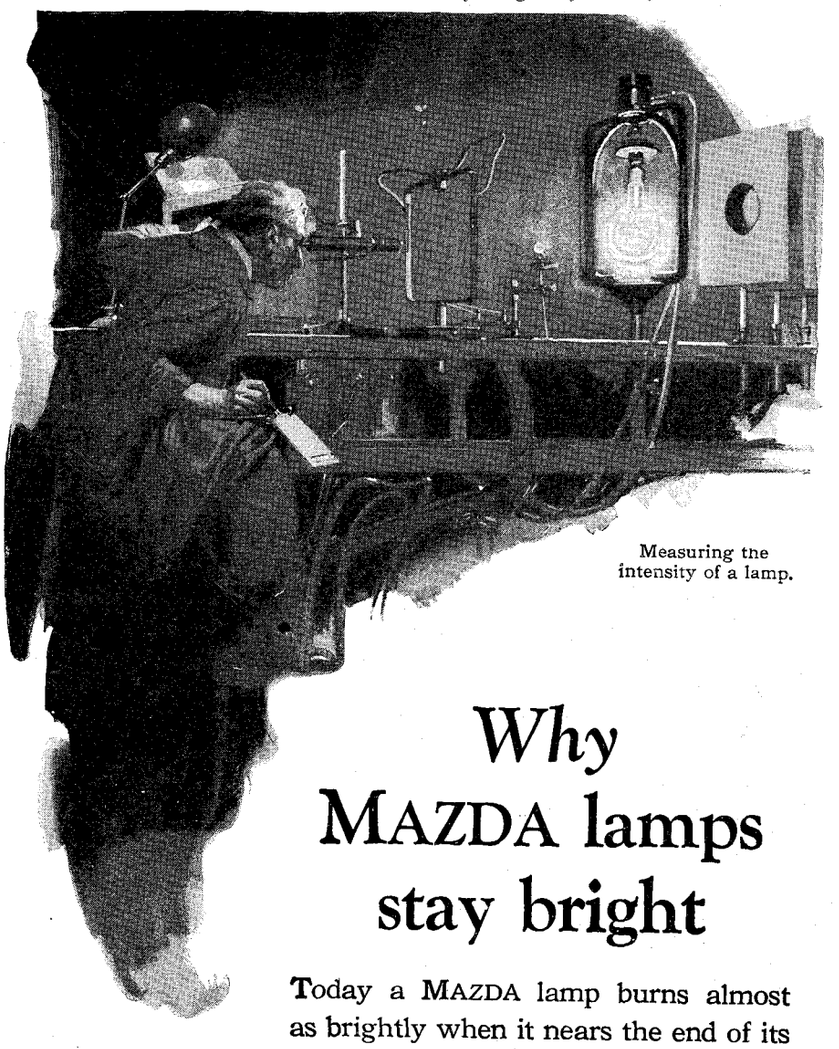
The writer returns to Cohan, because "in addition to being our finest native actor he is a flail against another irritating school of bunk-artists, the teachers and pupils in the school of restraint. The argument proceeds:

Because never in his acting does Cohan employ a fraction of power more than the situation demands; his delicacy is marvelous, yet his energy is always apparent; life, you can be sure, is coursing through his veins. And the school of restraint worships the half-dead. Nothing loud or broad, nothing exaggerated or pointed, is permitted; universes tumble, hearts are broken, fortunes are lost, the great disasters of birth, love, and death occur in their plays and all are met with a soft voice, or a little crooked smile, or a languid wave of the hand. This is called "economy of means," and in such an actress as Eva Le Gallienne, let us say, it becomes a sort of acting under protest. "Do as little as you can as long as the audience will stand it" seems to be the motto. I am reminded of Mr. Roland Young's objection to Jolson: "I understand that he knocks you on the head to make you laugh," said Mr. Young, an excellent actor, who has himself never made the mistake of thinking lifelessness a form of art. But after he had seen him Mr. Young made the *amende honorable:* "He knocks you on the head all right," he said, "but, by heaven, he *does* make you laugh." The trance school leaves your head intact; regrettably it seems to know no other method of reaching the heart.

And the astonishing thing is that restraint *per se* is considered a virtue. The whole profit in understating a case is to persuade, so that the actuality exceeds the advertisement. But when restraint is carried too far it understates to such an extent as to make us lose all interest and all intensity. It is bunk of a much higher intellectual level than the bunk of exaggeration, but it has the same fault. The means are disproportionate to the end, only the disproportion is negative. It overflatters the audience instead of insulting them.

Pretentiousness and disproportion are the marks of the bunk, and they are to be found as specifically in a Theatre Guild production as in a Shubert operetta which began life as a "show.' The grandiose moving-picture is as full of bunk as the slap-stick comedy is free from it. (In all these matters I am speaking of the general run of productions; there are the notable exceptions when real loftiness is nobly produced, when you have eloquence and not magniloquence, when you see a Chaliapin lifting even grand opera into the rank of the great arts.) Hokum is disproportion, too. But it is a careless disproportion, frankly conceded from the start, aiming at nothing but lightness and brightness. As Deems Taylor once said, "there are so many to beat their breast, and so few to beat the drum." The arts where hokum flourishes all beat the drum, sometimes too loudly, often with delicacy, always with technical precision; they aim to delight. And the arts where bunk prevails all too frequently invade our emotions without giving us the exaltation of great art or the thrill of good melodrama.

The old hokum bucket dips into many wells. The three false starts of the acrobat are hokum; they exaggerate the difficulty of



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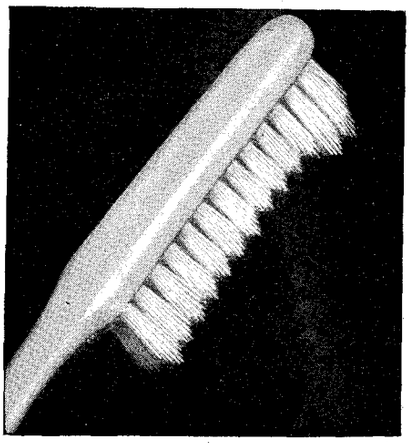

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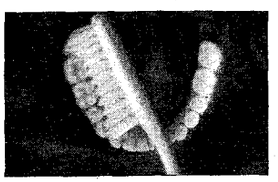

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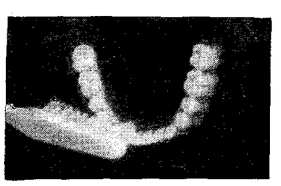

For the inner surfaces of front teeth and crevices at the gum line brush well with the long end tuft.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

the trick, work up your emotions, make drama of a stunt—hokum. The crescendo in the orchestra at the end of a dance number is hokum, too, and you may compare that with the intrusion of soft music when little Eva dies—which is bunk. Frank Tinney is another master of hokum; his whole method of telling bad jokes with enormous paraphernalia of illustration, with false starts and the cooperation of the musical director, is extremely sophisticated hokum of the best and most successful type. Joe Cook's vaudeville act, much of which he used in "Vanities" is really an exposé of hokum, and so is Frank van Hoven's magician act in which nothing ever happens after everything has been scrupulously arranged. Some of these masters of hokum take the audience into their confidence; some "kid" the audience; some pretend not to know it exists. But always between them and the audiences there is a definitely pleasant relation into which the serious artist of the theater, honest or bunk, can not enter, because at bottom there are two theaters, miles apart. One plays *with* the audience, that is the lively one; and one plays *against* the audience, that is the serious one.

For myself, I am on the side of the simpler theater, the theater of hokum. The forms of entertainment which I have ventured to call "the seven lively arts" are all alike in one respect—they are not pretentious. The lively arts are the stepbrothers and sisters of the great ones. But the God of the Theater is good. When he took away from them the greatness of the serious theater he also took away the necessity for the bunk. Essentially he left the lively theater honest; and honesty plus a dash of hokum is better than high pretensions and the bunk.

NEW AMERICAN TRAITS IN LITERATURE

AMERICA is developing a literature of her own, distinct from all others, writes Dr. Clifford Smyth in his July editorial in *The International Book Review*.

"If the literature of this country were following along the lines familiar to European development," he states, "our literary prophets would have an easy time of it. But we are striking out in distinctly new paths of our own, heading for destinations that are only vaguely imagined and led by ideals that are still scarcely definable.

It was inevitable that much of our early literature was imitative. The intellectual refinements of an older civilization were bound to be coveted by the pioneer writers of a new State. But with the amassing of our own intellectual wealth the excuse for this primitive attitude of mere envy vanished, and we have become more and more engrossed in the contemplation and use of our own treasures.

"The divergence from this parent stock was not long in coming, and it is interesting to remember that it originated with those who were of comparatively pure Anglo-Saxon lineage. The first faint murmur of change came from Washington Irving. A

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very feeble murmur it was, and quite overwhelmed by Old World methods and traditions. Then came the incisive 'barbaric yawp' of Walt Whitman, followed by the rich humor and robust Americanism of Mark Twain, whose leadership in our native literature stands out more clearly as the years roll by.

"Only the barest suggestion of what is to come—or even what is to-day—may be gathered from Whitman or Mark Twain. We know that they were thoroughly and sufficiently American in their art because it is impossible to conceive of them as being the product of any other nationality.

"But to-day what is in evidence is a lengthening series of what might be called regional chronicles dealing with characters and conditions peculiar to this country. And of still deeper significance, the authors of these great, strong racial chronicles (for they are just that) are by no means all of Anglo-Saxon extraction, but partake in their artistic lineage of the mixed strains that compose the melting-pot we call America."

SHALL WE STOP SWATTING?

JUST when, after years of propaganda, the civilized world has been educated up to a summer program of fly-swatting, the entomologists say that swatting flies is dangerous business—it spreads germs. Flies not only pick up disease germs on the bristles of their bodies and legs and carry them about, but bacteria flourish within their alimentary canals, says C. F. Greeves Carpenter, English entomologist, in *Hygeia* (Chicago). When their bodies are crusht, the germs spread. Swatting a few flies daily, at best, can help very little, Mr. Carpenter declares. The most effective procedure is to eradicate their breeding places.

Variable Verbs.—A boy who swims may say he swum, but milk is skimmed and seldom skum, and nails you trim, they are not trum.

When words you speak, these words are spoken, but a nose is tweaked and can't be twoken, and what you see is seldom soken.

If we forget, then we've forgotten, but things we wet are never wotten, and houses let can not be lotten.

The goods one sells are always sold, but fears dispelled are not dispold, nor what you smell is never smoled.

When young, a top you oft saw spun, but did you see a grin e'er grun, or a potato nearly skun?—*Tit-Bits.*

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WITNESS—"I do."

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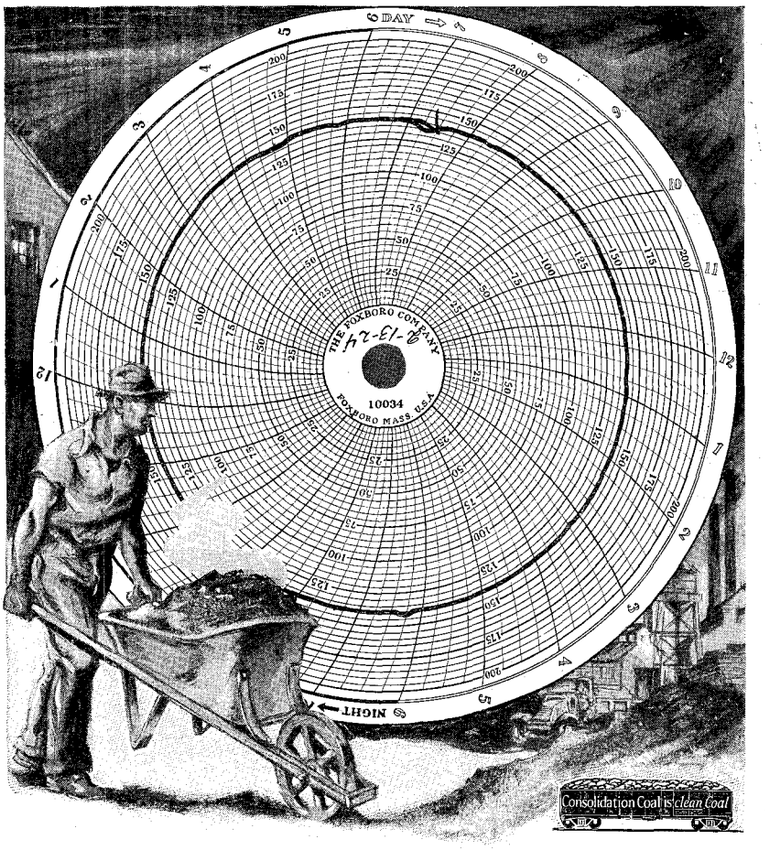
WITNESS (calmly)—"There's a hole in the fence."—*Chicago Tribune.*



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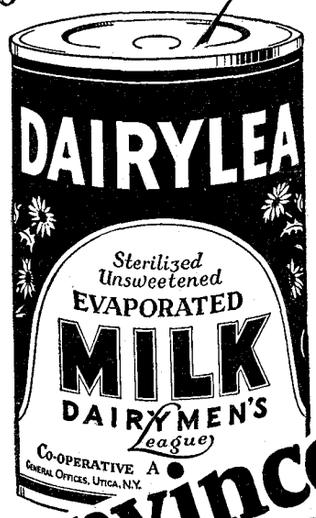

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GROCERIES THAT GO MOTORING

IT was only a matter of time, of course, before grocery stores joined the motoring public, in this most automobilious age. They have appeared in Massachusetts and other Eastern States, in forms varying from the "flivver" of the "meat and vegetable man" that travels through the country districts, to more pretentious "stores" placed on a truck chassis. A chain grocery store on wheels is said to be the latest development, and the truck manufacturer who furnishes the automobile part of the combination announces that it is a great success. "It's a big job that the women of the country have to do every day," he writes in *The Michigan Manufacturer and Financial Record*, beginning the announcement of this latest variety of traveling store, or "Mototeria." He continues with the presentation of these lively facts, figures, and deductions:

There is being spent every day in the United States $49,000,000 for foodstuffs by the 35,000,000 women who provide the home meals. For every person in the family these shoppers spend 45 cents every day for each one of the 105,000,000 of us. If she does her shopping by 'phone she must add 5 per cent. to every dollar of money she spends. Then when the store delivers the order, that adds another 10 to 15 per cent. to the price the grocer must charge for this service or lose money on your business.

On the other hand, if the woman goes to the non-delivery or chain store she saves the 'phone and delivery items, but spends an hour or more, depending on the distance which she must go, to get the groceries and meats. Even tho her time has never been valued in dollars and cents it is, nevertheless, an expense and often an inconvenience to her to spend an hour a day "at the store."

The average chain-stores sales in large cities is $475 per week, and the average net profit is between 2 and 3 per cent., and that 2 per cent. plus is hard to get; it requires scientific management to do it. More than this, few stores turn their stock more than thirteen times per year, and they have to turn it eight and one-half times per year to keep out of bankruptcy courts. You will wonder that any of them can make money when it is realized that there are 457,000 grocers and butchers for the 24,000,000 families in the country—or one tradesman for every fifty-four families. Only five grocers out of every hundred succeed in business. Fifteen out of every hundred stagger along the financial edge, barely making a living, and eighty grocers out of every hundred last only seven years or less.

Taking the store to the customers is not particularly a new idea in itself, but the store on wheels, called the Mototeria, is a long step toward solving many of these questions.

In the first place, the Mototeria is a serve-self store on wheels, capable of serving 400 families per day with a complete stock of groceries, breads and cakes, fruits, green and staple vegetables, meats and drug sundries. It has but one clerk,

Photograph by courtesy of Motor (New York)

STOCKING UP IN THE TRAVELING STORE

It has several of the latest improvements, including "self-service" and a handy basket-carrier that runs on a rail near the ceiling. The chauffeur is also manager, salesman and cashier of the store.

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who is also cashier as well as driver. His store is 22 feet long by 7½ feet wide, yet so conveniently are the commodities arranged, each with its own price tag, and so easy to operate is the overhead basket carrier device that ten or twelve customers can wait on themselves at one time. If the housewife has babies and no help it is quite impossible for her to go to the store down the street, but here is a well-stocked, low-priced "chain store" right at her door where she can get her "items" and be out of the house but a few minutes.

That is well enough, you say, but these women have to pay extra for this service, don't they? Well, that is just what Mr. Watson determined to find out. The result was much thinking and a study and planning and a thorough analysis of the field which the new store, the Mototeria, was intended to cover. The first unit was built and stocked complete, including everything that a chain store would carry, but having several features borrowed from the old neighborhood shop thrown in by way of good measure.

The shoppers took it up immediately. While they had appreciated the chain store with its lower prices, yet they had to carry the goods some distance which was usually a bother. Here was a store which was lighted and heated, neat, clean and sanitary, but, best of all, with everything needed for breakfast, lunch or dinner, and with good savings on each item.

Where the average chain-store receipts were under $500 per week the Mototeria started doing a $1,000 business per week before it had been long on the route. Further, by a reduction in clerk hire, savings in rent, light, heat, window displays, and other items, the profit increased from 3 per cent. to 12 per cent., even when the retail prices were kept equal to the chain-store prices. Instead of drawing an indifferent trade from a radius of three to five blocks this store visited the families in thirty-five to forty blocks every day.

Further, it was found that the turnover possible by increasing the number of customers was almost unheard of in the grocery or meat trade. The turnover of the usual chain store is thirteen times per year, while a ten-cent-store turnover averages twenty-four times. The Mototeria turns its stock one hundred times yearly. Daily replenishment was found to lighten the load and permitted the carrying of a greater variety as well as assuring fresh stocks at all times.

It is also planned to have a laundry pick-up with one- or two-day service in connection with the Mototeria. Large compartments are provided in the body for this purpose. A banking system, which is done by a stamp-and-card system, has also been worked out by the designers of the new store, which has many interesting phases. The taking of coal orders with one-day service is still another plan which may have many economic sides. Indeed, it is well within the probabilities that this system of household service with its many attractive features may revolutionize our whole scheme of food and household necessity distribution, and it is within the realm of reason that the bulk of the purchases for the household will be done in future years—right at our door. Certainly there is every advantage in favor of such a system. Certainly to-day there are too many retailers, too much duplication of effort, of work and of capital invested. The present-day system is uneconomic and wasteful, and the customers pay the shot for the unsuccessful and poorly patronized and operated store.

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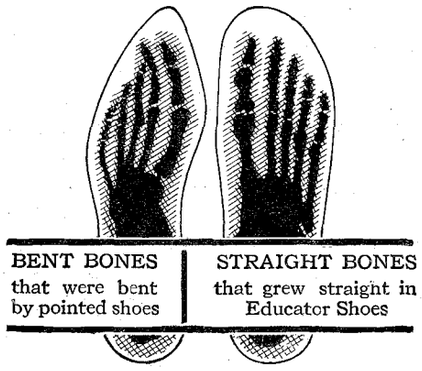

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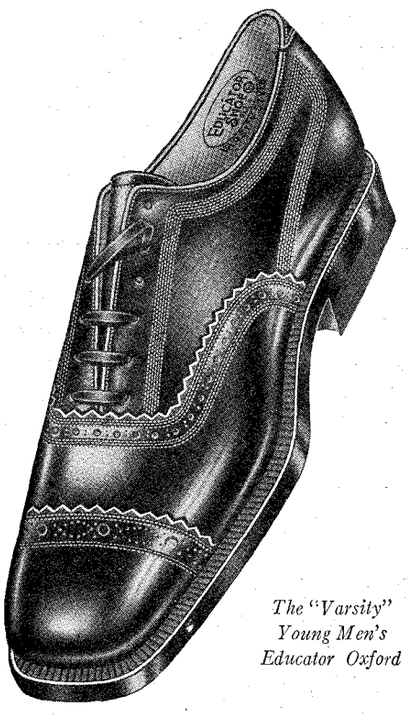

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

HOW THE NEW AIR MAIL INCREASES OUR CASH

POPULAR imagination may be thrilled by the fact that it is now possible to send mail from New York to San Francisco in approximately thirty hours, but business can not be run on thrills. There is a hard cash argument behind the new service, an actual saving to the business of the country estimated by various authorities at from $5,000 to $20,000 a day, representing interest on money transported across the continent. Congressman Clyde Kelly goes so far as to estimate that the new service by saving approximately three days on the transportation of funds across the country, increases our available cash reserve by $150,000,000 each day. This sum is too large, believe the statisticians of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York City, but nevertheless, they agree, the sums released run into the tens of millions. Congressman Kelly has devoted much attention to the economic side of the service, and is sponsoring a bill in Congress to greatly increase its scope. His argument as to the amount of cash released by faster transportation is thus presented, in the July issue of *The Aero Digest* (New York):

In the ordinary course of banking business we have what is called the monetary "float," that is, checks or other negotiable papers which are, during transit, unavailable for use. A check entrusted to the mails at New York and going by the ordinary route can not be used as funds until five days later, when it arrives in San Francisco. In other words, it is out of use en route. But, if that same check reaches San Francisco twenty-four to thirty hours after it has been placed in the mails at New York, the recipient has an additional three days in which to make financial turnovers with the money, a thing impossible under the old methods of transit. Inasmuch as millions of dollars are thus transported, and it is estimated that the transportation of funds in one form or another to be distributed throughout the various industrial centers between New York and San Francisco amounts to $300,000,000 a day, if half of this can be released by the night air mail there will be $150,000,000 a day, or $45,000,000,000 a year, available for conducting business that is otherwise constantly out of circulation. A network of air-mail lines of the same character throughout the country would release, it is estimated, about $300,000,000 a day, an enormous sum, even in a country as rich as the United States. It thus will be readily understood that such an enterprise as the thirty-hour mail service from coast to coast is a most important factor in our industrial life.

This phase of the air-mail service has so greatly impressed Congressman Kelly that he has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives, calculated to extend the service. Specifically, he says:

This bill is designed to encourage commercial aviation and to authorize the Postmaster-General to contract for air-mail

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service between such points as he may designate in order that the entire country may receive the benefits of this new method of expediting postal deliveries. Provision is made in the bill for an increase in the rates of air-mail postage to ten cents for each ounce or fraction thereof

At the present time our citizens pay ten cents for a special delivery stamp in addition to the charge of carrying the mail, merely for expediting delivery, wherever possible, of mail after it is taken from the trains or boats authorized to carry mail. Certain it is that for the additional speed of mail transportation which aircraft offers, this increased air-mail postage will be welcomed. The bill further provides that the Postmaster is authorized to contract with any individual, firm or corporation for the transportation of air-mail by aircraft between such points as he may designate at a rate not to exceed four-fifths of the revenue derived from such air mail, and to further contract for the transportation by aircraft of first-class mail other than air mail at a rate not to exceed four-fifths of the revenue derived from such first-class mail. This permits the expansion of the air-mail service without burden upon the taxpayers, and also permits the firms contracting to carry such mail to secure full loads of common mail until such time as the use of the air mail has increased sufficiently to furnish capacity loads for the mail aircraft at the rates contracted for. Provision is also made for the Postmaster-General to formulate the regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of the bill. Nothing is construed therein to interfere with the postage charged or to be charged on government operated air-mail lines.

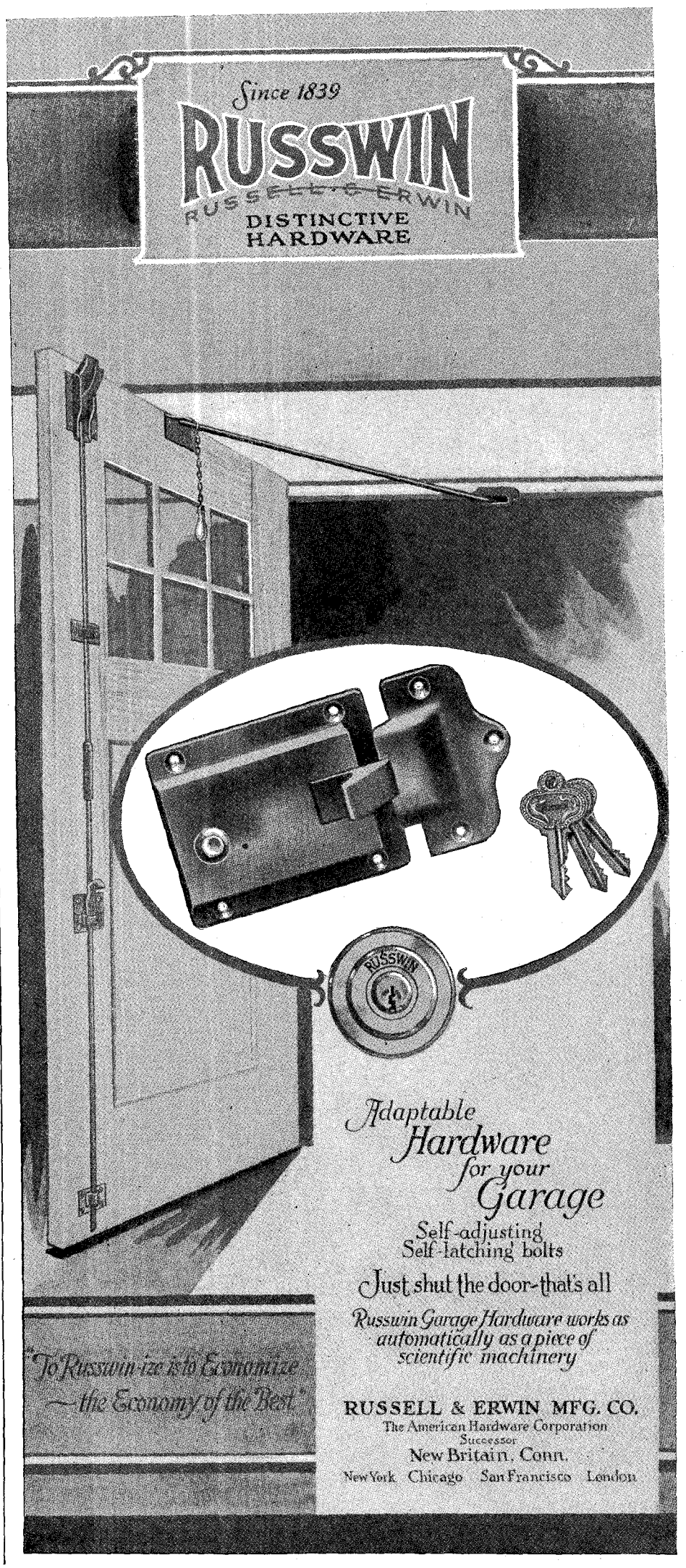
The Post-office Department and the committees of the Congress strongly endorse this bill and state that it will provide for the immediate increasing of air-mail routes, thus offering employment to commercial aircraft and returning, manyfold, the necessary expenditures.

By this day and night service, the air mail becomes the pioneer enterprise for the establishment of complete travel facilities by air. As a matter of fact, the air-mail service is an operative laboratory for air navigation as a transportational adjunct to our industrial life.

In the last three years, air-mail planes flying daily have made 97 and above per cent. of their schedule flights. This means that air-mail planes, twenty-four daily, flying through rain, snow, hail and fog for 40 per cent. of the time, have arrived and departed on schedule in 97 out of every 100 flights. There is no train service in existence that can boast of such a record.

With night flying comes the last word in utility with respect to air travel. It now remains for the business men of this country to investigate for themselves the performances of the air mail and apply the same amount of acumen to the adaptation of aviation to their individual business enterprises that they have applied to the use of the train and the automobile. If this is done, we will hear no further arguments or wailings about America having no commercial aviation worthy of the name, for an honest investigation will surely result in a very material immediate increase in the use of air navigation for commercial purposes.

Business men must solve the problems of commercial aviation, agrees a leading business man, Robert E. W. Cowie, President of the American Railway Express Company, writing in the same issue of *The*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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

Aero Digest. He declares his conviction that:

There will be no general employment of aviation commercially until business men of wide experience put their shoulders to the wheel and undertake to organize enterprises soundly financed, soundly administered, and founded on genuine principles which recognize throughout the whole fabric certain limitations which are inherent in all types of aircraft. This will involve a comprehensive study of our present systems of transportation in order that aviation will not begin its march to success through the graveyard of unwise competition.

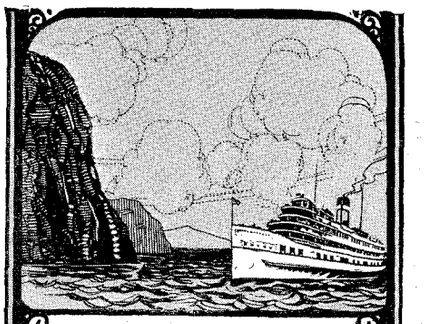
To undertake at present to operate an air transport line between New York and Philadelphia in anticipation of profits thereon is certainly a visionary project. To operate such a line between New York and Chicago, on the other hand, is an entirely different matter.

Because commercial aircraft are twice as swift as the trains does not mean that they can be profitably used in competition with rail service over short distances. Despite their speed, aircraft can not carry bulk enough to attract business in volume over short hauls. It is only on the longer routes that we should employ the aircraft of today if we are to erect an enduring transportational agency of strong appeal and of real general benefit to operators and the public in common. And unless this common benefit is realized aircraft are useless as industrial factors.

How to reach the goal? It seems to me that the first step should be taken by the Government. Aircraft need navigational facilities which make night flying as practicable as daylight operations. Unless night flying is universally employed commercial aviation can not become profitable. Hence it is that the Federal authorities should immediately provide aerial beacons for night flying, audible signals for flying through foggy and misty weather, meteorological information at frequent intervals, landing facilities, charts of the upper aircurrents, air route maps, radio communication, and those other accessories and adjuncts which are required for safe and reliable air navigation. Just as the Government provides these things for ocean commerce it should provide them for aerial commerce. Private capital should not be expected to do these things. These all-important factors in commercial air navigation in time of war or national emergency become at once all-important factors in the national defense. Consequently they should be fostered under government control.

Given the same encouragement that shipping has enjoyed for a century or more, our business men will look with greater favor on commercial air enterprises. Moreover, if our industrial leaders could perceive an inclination on the part of the Government to foster and aid commercial aviation by practical means—not by monetary subsidies or gratuities—there would be an end to discussion and air navigation would grow at an astonishing rate.

If the Government should take the first step, it is also true that our industrial leaders should take the second. We have, as a people, gloated over this thought: That the glory of the American business man lies in his ability to face fact and fight



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it. This characteristic has been responsible for our rise commercially, for the perfection of our industrial organization, and for our leadership in the financial affairs of the world. It is apparent that our business men have not maintained this characteristic when dealing with the problems set at large by the advent of human flight. This is proved by the non-employment of air navigation by "big business," so-called. And the financial requirements of air navigation on a grand scale are too monumental for anything other than "big business" organizations to cope with. We have an overabundance of enthusiasts and visionary promoters, but we also have a dire lack of real sound business enterprise in all phases of aviation. This is to the shame and discredit of our whole business fabric.

I suggest that every business and industrial establishment in the country appoint its own aviation investigation committee from the personnel of its own executives and engineers, and that such committees earnestly study aviation with a view of ascertaining wherein aircraft may be employed with profit to the particular business or industry in question. Such a study can not result in any other conclusion than this: That aviation, being essentially a time-saver, is a valuable aid to industry and commerce. These facts established, where is the business man or the business organization, for that matter, willing to continue to neglect the employment of aviation in the conduct of business affairs?

WHAT'S NEXT IN MOTORDOM?

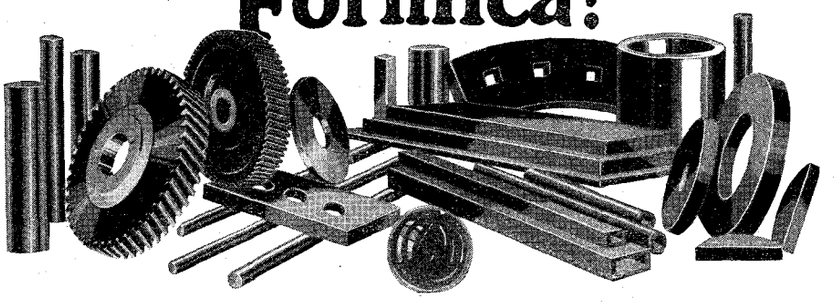
BALLOON tires and four-wheel brakes are already with us in large and increasing numbers. What will the improvers of motor-cars turn their ingenuity to next? The question uppermost in the minds of most motorists, however, announces William Ullman, of the Ullman Feature Service (Washington), is not "what are the coming improvements?" but "what can they do?" It seems, he observes, as tho the automobile were about as near perfect as possible. "It does almost everything a little better than necessary," and "price appears to be no obstacle." But, if the public can not guess what is coming "because it is merely looking for something new," the automobile engineer, says Mr. Ullman, "knows what's coming because he knows what the automobile still lacks." Also:

The engineer knows that with the changes in car use, traffic conditions and the addition of the various improvements themselves new demands are made of the automobile. These demands must be met with new engineering features.

Designing of brakes, both four- and two-wheel types, for 1925 models, will reveal many novelties in the way of brake equalization and adjustment. With the advent of the need for brake inspection engineers know that motorists will soon complain if they are forced to the repair shop for frequent brake adjustment. The adjustments must be so simple that they can be made in a few minutes' time by the owner himself, or perhaps be automatic.

The next thing in tires is believed by many to be the two-tube balloon. The motoring public is growing weary of changing tires. It is always skeptical of puncture-proof schemes, but it is beginning to

Why Industry Demands *more and more* Formica!



IN THREE years the amount of Formica used by American Industry has increased six times, and as yet the surface has scarcely been scratched.

New applications are discovered every week, and hundreds have been suggested that have not yet been worked out.

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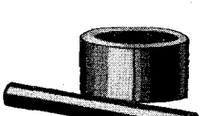
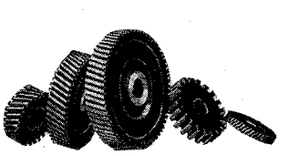
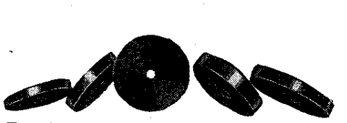
Many Uses of Formica



Formica insulation is preferred by the electrical industry because it combines high tensile with high dielectric strength, is water-proof, weather-proof, and almost inert chemically.



Formica silent gears and pinions are used in phonograph motors and meat choppers, in paper mills and pumps—from the largest to the smallest industrial applications.



Formica pump valves have a big market in pumps, for marine purposes, in the oil fields, the packing industry, etc.

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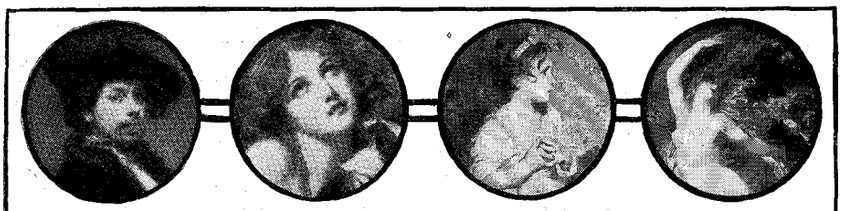

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MOTORING AND AVIATION
Continued

notice that motor-buses using four rear tires reveal the advantages of running "with the spares on."

Some years ago a Pennsylvania motorist experimented with four rear tires on a touring car. While the plan had many disadvantages—the least of which was the unsightliness of the rear—the outstanding advantage was that in event of a rear wheel puncture the owner did not have to stop for a tire change. From this experiment—and others like it—has developed the idea that the ordinary tire ought to be equipped with two inner tubes.

Here is where improvements follow improvements. The two-tube idea could not be used satisfactorily in a high-pressure cord tire, because with the tubes under fifty or sixty pounds of air-pressure friction between them would be excessive. When one tube punctured the sudden expansion of the other to fill the extra gap would be too much of a strain for rubber. The good tube might even force itself upon the nail that had punctured the first tube, thus resulting in a double puncture and a flat tire.

The balloon changes the situation. Here the tubes would be under comparatively low air pressure so that friction between them would be minimized. In event of the puncture of one tube, the good tube, being under comparatively low pressure, could expand to fill the gap without danger of bursting. Since the walls of the balloon tire are so flexible no particular harm would be done to the tire if the motorist drove on for the rest of the day relying upon the one tube even tho its pressure might not be quite up to normal.

The plan calls for considerable experimentation, but it looms upon the automotive horizon as one of the coming things. With so slight a margin between a low-pressure balloon and a flat tire, and so great an annoyance to the motorist when the margin is removed, it is logical that tire experts should now turn their attention to the development of the two-tube, or perhaps multi-tube, tire.

With the remarkable development of the clutch and the extreme flexibility of power plants there are reasons to suspect that one of the next big developments will be the elimination of the transmission for all normal driving. The car will be in high gear constantly, with the engine perfectly capable of starting off without extra gearing down and the clutch built to absorb all shock. There would, of course, be a special pedal or lever to operate a low gear in emergencies as when starting off on a very cold day before the engine has warmed up to its full power output or when climbing mountains.

This development, however, is said to be scheduled to follow the development of the electric gearshift and to be adopted only if the latter proves unsatisfactory. Much interest centers on the development of the electric gearshift because many see in its great simplicity the development of the fourth speed idea in America. "Fourth speed" on this side of the water has never been popular because it has always been as much as the American public could do to handle three speeds. With the electric device a fourth speed adds little to the complexities of car operation and much in the way of economy to the gas mileage.

Opinions are divided as to the advantages of eliminating the transmission, and for that reason there are many to boost the

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electric gearshift as a means of retaining this time-honored unit. It is contended that the more the transmission comes into play the less refinement is required in engine and clutch.

Some of the biggest developments are going to be along the lines of "engine diet." For years the engine has been fed carelessly, and it is only now that engineers are developing ways and means of feeding it clean air, moist air, air of proper temperature, filtered oil, waterless gasoline. In this air, oil and gas cleaners will play an important part, and since this development produces smaller and more efficient engines the supercharger for extra power, when needed, is expected to make its appearance on modern cars.

The motor world is rapidly awakening to the fact that it is paying for a lot of power it seldom uses. It insists upon power because of the possible need for it, but the time must come when superpower will be an accessory and not a constant feature to be wasted mile in and mile out.

One of the biggest developments, asserts Frederick C. Russell, writing for the same service, is likely to be along the line of power-brakes, probably operated by air. This belief, he says, "is greatly strengthened by the growing popularity of the power-operated gear-shifts." He argues:

If it has become necessary to cease drawing upon the driver's strength to shift gears, it is a foregone conclusion that the operation of the brakes should no longer be left to the driver's physical ability.

Power operation of the brakes will have nothing to do with the number of brakes or their location, since the idea is equally applicable to four- or two-wheel brake layouts. It does not even concern the matter of the operation of the brake shoes. The power can be applied directly to the brake shoes, or it can be relayed to the shoes through cables, rods or hydraulic tubes. All that the power-brake is going to do is to do away with the driver's brake pedal, so that he can keep his right foot on or near the accelerator.

The power for the brakes will take the place of the driver's foot and the strength behind it. In a type of brake already used in Europe the car is stopt by its own momentum, the brake-operating mechanism bringing into play a clutching device that couples the speed of the propeller shaft with the brakes. This is operated by the conventional brake pedal, but movement of such pedal is no more laborious than pressing on the accelerator. It can be operated just as well with a hand-lever.

This, however, does not represent the type of power-brake likely to be popular in America because it does not represent the possible limit to freedom from effort in starting the brake mechanism going.

Comprest air seems to be the most convenient form of braking force since it lends itself to a wide variety of applications. It can be generated by a pump geared to the engine as an accessory, or it can be generated by a pump attached to the propeller shaft, thus utilizing the car's momentum for the supply of comprest air. It can also be generated by electric power, and while this would make use of the electric current that is now wasted on the automobile, it necessitates considerable changes in the electrical system and makes for complications.

Suffice it to say, however, that there are as many ways of creating a supply of comprest air as there are of using it.

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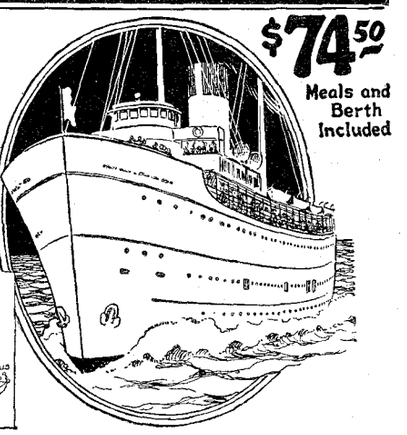

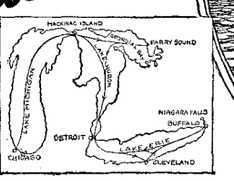

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE CHAIN STORES' BILLION-DOLLAR BUSINESS

YOU CAN BUY ALMOST ANYTHING you want nowadays in a chain store—food or clothing, shoes or candy, haircuts or patent medicines, cigarets or toothpaste. And for that matter, we have hotels and restaurants successfully operated on a chain basis. In the New York *Evening Post*, C. M. Withington calls attention to the fact that more than a billion dollars a year is being spent in this country through the medium of chain enterprises. It is interesting to note that the leader of them all, in sales as well as in a number of units, is the "pioneer of them all." This one is the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, which was put into operation in 1859 and now has some 10,000 stores and does a gross business of $302,000,000 a year. Mr. Withington remarks that:

Intensive sales development and concentrated purchasing power are factors which have materially benefited the chain-store systems, and the idea gradually is to be extended, especially among department stores, where already such a plan is under consideration in a number of instances, altho the number of units in each is small in comparison with the "five- and ten-cent" chains headed by the Woolworth Company.

According to this writer's figures thirteen of the leading chain systems did an annual business last year approximating $925,000,000, and smaller systems would, of course, bring the total up to over a billion. Here are the figures for the thirteen leaders:

	1923	*1922*	*1921*	*1920*
A. & P.	$302,888,000	$246,940,000	$202,431,000	$235,303,000
Woolworth	193,447,000	167,319,000	147,655,000	140,919,000
Kresge	81,843,000	65,191,000	55,850,000	51,245,000
United Cigar	74,209,000	72,499,000	76,522,000	79,662,000
United Drug	67,244,000	61,187,000	60,490,000	68,428,000
J. C. Penney	62,189,000	49,000,000	47,000,000	43,000,000
S. H. Kress	34,005,000	30,646,000	27,908,000	28,973,000
Schulte	26,000,000	23,000,000	20,000,000	16,000,000
Childs	23,785,000	21,500,000	21,428,000	22,067,000
McCrory	21,368,000	17,123,000	14,406,000	14,199,000
National Tea	16,283,000	20,632,000	31,292,000	18,706,000
G. R. Kinney	14,107,000	12,330,000	12,249,000	15,065,000
Melville Shoe	6,200,000	4,712,000	4,505,000	4,768,000
Totals	$923,568,000	$792,079,000	$721,745,000	$738,335,000

The chain stores are multiplying in number rapidly. The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company now has some 10,000 stores in contrast with 5,151 stores two or three years ago. Complete figures are not available, but this statement of the number of stores in certain representative chains is of interest:

	1923	*1922*	*1921*	*1920*
Woolworth	1,260	1,182	1,137	1,111
Kresge	233	212	199	189
Penney	475	371	312	297
McCrory	167	161	159	156
Kinney	188	120	102	75
Melville	82	31	19	19
Childs	103	100	94	89
Liggett	279	264	228	227
Schulte	255	239	222	196
United Cigar*	2,440	2,487	1,990	1,920

*Includes agencies.

Further facts regarding the growth and development of the chain-store idea are thus set down by Mr. Withington:

There are a number of privately owned chains, particularly candy and confection shops, among them being Huyler's and Schrafft's, while grocery systems are constantly growing.

The Childs Company has several of its establishments in Canada, and now extends through to the Pacific coast, with a restaurant in Los Angeles.

Chain stores in the shoe business are becoming numerous. Some of the largest hotels in the country also are owned and operated through the "chain-system" idea, as is shown in the Bowman group, the Statler houses and the Du Pont enterprises.

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WE MUST BE A NATION of talkers, if judged by the fact that our biggest corporation from the standpoint of capitalization exists simply and solely to allow people to talk to each other. The latest offering of stock in the American Telephone and Telegraph Company makes that concern the leader, so far as stock capitalization goes, among the corporations of the world. As *The Wall Street Journal* notes, "the United States Steel Corporation with barely $870,000,000 preferred and common stocks, must give way to the approximately $900,000,000 stock which American Telephone will have oustanding April 1, next, the date of payment of the final instalment on the new stock." This paper reminds us that American Telephone stock has about doubled in the last four years, the growth in the last decade being tabulated as follows:

Dec. 31	*Stock Outstanding*	*Dec. 31*	*Stock Outstanding*
1923	$735,519,200	1918	$441,947,100
1922	699,347,400	1917	435,641,200
1921	548,185,300	1916	395,603,600
1920	442,825,400	1915	380,477,100
1919	441,981,200	1914	344,681,900

Of course, this large amount of stock means large dividend disbursements—

Paying $9 a share dividends, American Telephone will be disbursing $81,000,000 a year on 9,000,000 shares. This is close to its balance for dividends last year, but each dollar put into the expansion of the telephone business earns for the company more than nine cents a year and the expenditure of the $60,000,000 balance of the debentures issued last November over the amount required to retire the $40,000,000 6 per cent. notes on February 1 plus the expenditure of the $150,000,000 which shareholders will subscribe for the new stock will more than balance the additional $13,500,000 dividend charges. Instead of net revenues of $81,600,000 as reported for 1923, American Telephone should soon be showing a balance at the rate of nearly $100,000,000 a year. However, not this year, and probably not next year, will dividend payments reach the $81,000,000 figure.

The additional $15,000,000 of American Telephone Stock is offered to stockholders at par at the rate of one to every five shares now held. Provision is made for partial payment over a period of eight months, ending April, 1925. In his announcement of the new issue President H. B. Thayer of the Company said:

During the last five years more than 3,200,000 telephones have been added to the Bell System. The increase in 1923 was the largest for any year in the history of the business, and the demand for telephone service continues without any abatement. This growth of the telephone business gives stockholders an opportunity for the remunerative investment of additional money.

The funds from this stock issue will provide for extensions to the nation-wide telephone service.

The Telephone Company's new expenditures, in the opinion of the New York *World*, will help the stockholders more than telephone users:

The Company's own plant is only a small part of the vast plant in the United States and Canada indirectly owned and controlled by the company. It is largely a holding concern. It directly owns and operates only the long-distance lines. Beyond that its chief business is to supply needed telephone instruments to its local subsidiaries, which turn over to the parent company 4½ per cent. of their gross telephone receipts.

Thus these repeated additions to the stock capital of the parent company mean no increased or better service to the great mass of telephone-users over the country. They mean chiefly enlarged ways of increasing profits to the stockholders, who get a rake-off of $20 a share on the new stock, with high and increasing dividends on both old and new stock together.

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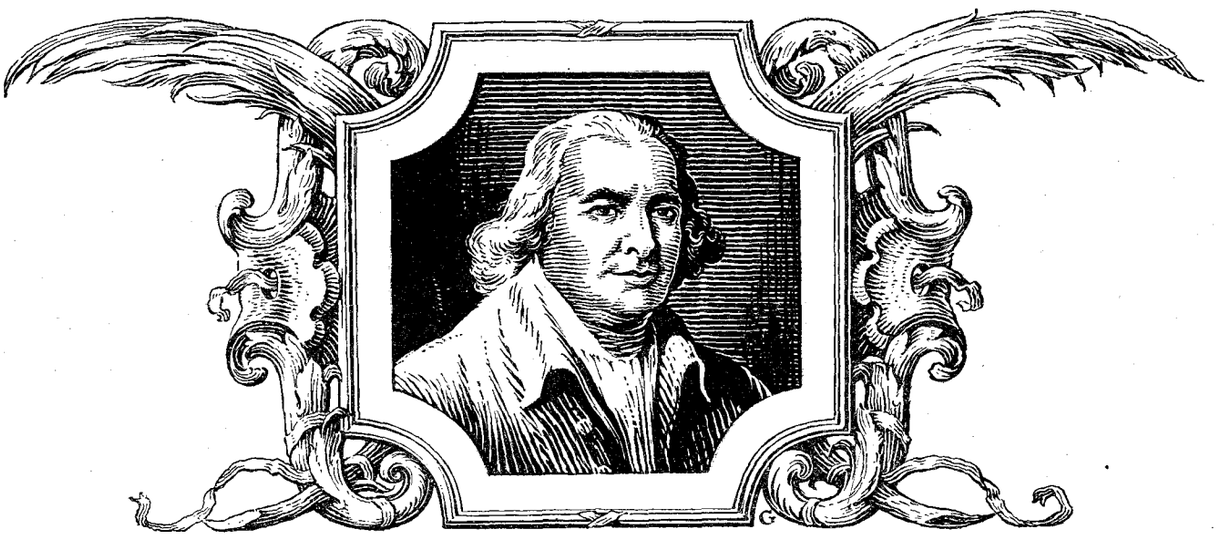

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

June 18.—The British Government recalls from Mexico its special representative, H. A. C. Cummins, who had been ordered by the Mexican Government to quit the country because of a dispute.

For the third year in succession, Ernest Demuyter, the Belgian balloonist, wins the Gordon-Bennett cup race, landing on the Scottish coast, near St. Abb's Head, after a direct flight of 400 miles. The trophy now becomes his permanent property.

G. S. Zinovieff, Chairman of the Fifth Congress of the Third Internationale, tells the delegates that Russia, where the Communist party has grown from 480,000 to 600,000, is the only country where the organization has not decreased.

The South African general election, held June 17, results in the defeat of Prime Minister Smuts, according to the latest returns.

June 19.—Prime Minister MacDonald informs the House of Commons that H. A. C. Cummins, the special agent to Mexico, incurred the displeasure of the Mexican Government because of his defense of Mrs. Rosalie Evans, a British property holder in Mexico, in her struggle against Mexican bandits and that he thoroughly approves the special agent's action.

Giovanni Marinelli, a former member of the Directorate of the Fascist party is arrested in connection with the kidnaping and suspected slaying of Deputy Matteotti.

Premier Herriot receives a vote of confidence, 313 to 234, in the French Chamber of Deputies.

June 20.—George H. Leigh-Mallory and A. C. Ervine, two members of the British expedition attempting to reach the top of Mount Everest, are reported to have lost their lives within 200 feet from the summit.

June 21.—A mass meeting of Geneva Socialists, participated in by a committee representing all the national labor groups present at the International Labor Conference, except the Italians, denounces the Italian Fascist party and the reported murder of Deputy Matteotti.

June 22.—Prime Minister MacDonald and Premier Herriot of France, in conference at Chequers Court, England, agree to invite the United States to participate in an interallied conference, beginning July 15, to fix the procedure for applying the Dawes plan for reparations payments.

Under threat of bombarding the city, the Commander of the British gunboat *Cockchafer*, compels the highest military leaders in Wangsien, China, to attend the funeral of Edwin G. Hawley, the American killed there by Chinese junkmen, and to execute two leading members of the Junkmen's Guild, held responsible for the murder.

June 23.—Jan Christian Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa, whose party was defeated in the recent election, resigns.

The British Government has assented to the proposal of the Irish Free State to send a representative to Washington,

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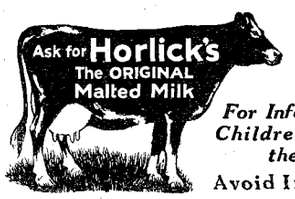

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it is announced in the House of Commons by the Colonial Secretary, J. H. Thomas.

More than 100,000 Fascist adherents hold a demonstration at Bologna and reaffirm their faith in Premier Mussolini and the Fascist party.

DOMESTIC

June 18.—The action of Congress in passing the immigration bill, containing the Japanese exclusion clause, must stand and can not be changed through diplomatic negotiations, Secretary of State Hughes informs Ambassador Hanihara. The American note makes reference to the personal regret President Coolidge exprest at the action of Congress in passing the bill.

Lieut. John A. Macready, former holder of the world's altitude record, escapes death by taking an 1,800-foot drop in a parachute from a disabled plane, just outside of Dayton, Ohio.

June 19.—After the Chamber is filled with suffocating fumes from a gas-bomb, the Rhode Island State Senate, deadlocked since January, is declared in recess by Lieutenant-Governor Toutin. Four Senators are overcome by the fumes.

The Farmer-Labor convention at St. Paul, Minnesota, nominates Duncan McDonald, of the United Mine Workers of Illinois, for President of the United States. William Bouch, of Washington State, is nominated for Vice-President.

June 20.—Fifteen Republican members of the Rhode Island State Senate are arrested when they refuse to take their seats in the Senate Chamber at the request of Lieutenant-Governor Toutin, Democratic President of the Senate; but the session fails to have a quorum.

Representatives of thirty civic and business organizations meet at Providence to devise means for restoring harmony in the Rhode Island State Senate.

Mrs. Soledad Chacon, Secretary of State, becomes acting-Governor of New Mexico, during the absence of Gov. James M. Hinckley at the Democratic National Convention. She is the first of her sex to act as chief executive of any State.

The Federal Department of Agriculture announces that the foot and mouth disease in California has been almost eradicated.

June 23.—Lieutenant Maughan crosses the continent by airplane in twenty-one and a half hours; flying from Mitchell Field, Long Island, to San Francisco.

June 24.—A 200-gallon case of gasoline explodes and sets off 250,000 gallons of inflammable oils in a hold of the Standard Oil Company freighter *Egremont Castle*, on the Brooklyn water-front, and five men are reported missing and six more are dangerously injured.

Brig.-Gen. Charles E. Sawyer, physician to the late President Harding, resigns as physician to President Coolidge in order to devote his time to the Harding Memorial Association, organized to erect a memorial to the late President at Marion, Ohio.

The United States Government notifies President Martinez of Nicaragua that recognition of his government will be withheld if he succeeds in having himself reelected President in defiance of the Nicaraguan Constitution.

A treaty arbitration is signed between the United States and Sweden at Washington. This treaty is similar to the American-Swedish arbitration treaty which expired August 18, 1918.

The Democratic National Convention begins in New York, with Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi as Temporary Chairman.

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THE ▾ SPICE ▾ OF ▾ LIFE

Hint on Success.—New York is the city of opportunities. A man who went there broke now owes $203,005.85.—*Memphis Press.*

At the Source of Supply.—"How did Rubinsky make his money so quickly?"

"Why, he established branch junk-shops close to all the important grade-crossings of the country."—*Drygoods Economist.*

Great Progress.—FOND MOTHER (who is sure the visitor would like to hear her infant prodigy on the violin)—"Johnnie is so far advanced that now we can almost tell whether he is tuning or playing."—*Punch (London).*

Whence Those Dulcet Strains.—We are all said to suffer from mental disorders at some time or other, and some people are unscrupulous enough to write them down in the form of popular songs.—*London Opinion.*

Too Soon.—FRIEND (sympathetically)—"Never mind, don't worry. You will have your husband with you again in a month."

MRS. MARTINSON (sobbing)—"Yes—and I thought he would get six."—*Tyrihans (Christiania).*

Everybody In.—"I see in the paper that a widower with nine children out in Nebraska has married a widow with seven children."

"That was no marriage. That was a merger."—*Washington Post.*

Bad Sign.—Some purple sea-centipedes have arrived at the Zoo. We hear that one of them stared so fixedly at an American visitor that the latter took something from his hip pocket and deliberately smashed it on a stone.—*London Opinion.*

Not So Easy.—MAGISTRATE—"This man's watch was fastened in his pocket by a safety-pin. How did you manage to get it?"

PRISONER—"Well, Judge, I usually gets five dollars fer six lessons."—*Passing Show (London).*

We Prepare.—According to a plebiscite, the most popular modern book in America is Mr. Wells's "Outline of the History of the World." You can understand this. When a man intends to buy a place, he always gets a guide-book to the district beforehand.—*Punch (London).*

Efficiency Plus.—"That efficiency expert makes it a rule to search five minutes—no more and no less—when he loses a golf ball."

"It's a good rule, too. I played with him once when he lost a ball, and we found three in the five minutes."—*American Legion Weekly.*

He Should Worry.—"Are you the plumber?"

"Yes, mum."

"Well, see you exercise care when doing your work. All my floors are highly polished and in perfect condition."

"Oh, don't worry about me slippin', mum. I've got nails in me boots!"—*The Passing Show (London).*

Delayed Action.—In England they never show comedies on Saturday night. They are afraid they will start laughing in the churches.—*Colorado Dodo.*

Long Stretch.—An angler in Scotland recently caught a salmon weighing sixty pounds. It is rumored that in describing this feat he has dislocated both his shoulders.—*Eve (London).*

Contributions Provided.—"What," asks a cleric, "has Birmingham ever done to help the Church?" It seems to have escaped him that Birmingham produces over a million buttons every week.—*Punch (London).*

Different Again.—LADY—"I want a nice book for an invalid!"

BOOKSELLER—"Yes, madam. Something religious?"

LADY—"Er—no—no—er—he's convalescent!"—*London Mail.*

Always Alert.—On a Kentish country road a motor-car left the highway and dashed into a coppice. It is presumed that the highly trained machine scented a brace of pedestrians lurking in the undergrowth.—*London Opinion.*

Identified.—FIRST SOCIETY WOMAN—"That's my baby that we just passed."

SECOND SOCIETY WOMAN—"How could you tell?"

FIRST SOCIETY WOMAN—"I recognized the nurse."—*Brooklyn Citizen.*

Qualifications for Surveyor.—"Position open at a large copper mine in Sonora, Mexico, for a capable underground surveyor who can play piano in a peppy jazz dance orchestra."—*Classified ad in the Engineering and Mining Journal-Press.*

Just Enough.—The Norse handmaiden said to her mistress: "Ay vent to das movie last night" (note the careful preservation of the dialect). The lady of the house inquired: "Scaramouche?" And the girl said, "No, not ver' mooch."—*Spokane Spokesman-Review.*

No Place To Go.—An American religious organization declares that there is no Hades. This has imprest us so deeply that we have decided to send for our income-tax collector and tell him that we understand it isn't possible for him to do as we told him.—*Punch (London).*

And the Sticks Get Burned.—"Your school is not a seminary; it's a match factory," said the smart young college man to the girl student.

"You're right," said the girl. "We furnish the heads and get the sticks from the men's colleges."—*The Continent (Chicago).*

Or Modern "Chickens."—The young hopeful of the family was just entering the age of late nights and notions.

One morning after late hours the night before, the youth announced:

"Paw, I've a notion to raise chickens."

Paw drew his eyebrows together and gruffly commented:

"Better try owls. Their hours would suit you better."—*Indianapolis News.*

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